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30 AUG 1934

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 206 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Red Shirt Chief Answers Haig's Charge

Challenges Govt. To Prove Allegations

PATHANS DEFENDED

They Were Non-Violent Despite Grave Provocation

PATNA, August 29.

"Frontier Gandhi's" attention was drawn by the "Search Light" representative during the course of a conversation to the statement of Sir Harry Haig, accusing him and his volunteers of violent activities.

HIS CHALLENGE

He emphatically repudiated the accusation and said that he would challenge any one to prove any single act of his volunteers to be violent.

THEY ARE NON-VIOLENT.

He upheld that his volunteers' activities were non-violent according to the Congress creed in spite of the gravest provocation.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Asked about the present Congress programme, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan refused to make any statement for the present, but expressed his complete confidence in Mahatmaji's leadership.—United Press.

"Frontier Gandhi's" Call For Unity

Congress Alone Stands For Freedom

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, August 29.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressed a mammoth meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans in the Anjuman Islamia Hall this evening and made an impassioned appeal for determination to be free for national solidarity and for unity in the Congress ranks.

He said that friends had often asked him to serve the country ine one part or another, but he had concentrated upon evolving a unit of non-violent servants of freedom in his Frontier Province, with a view to serve India and secure freedom for her.

They had seen his unit at work and God willing, they will yet see its members acquitting themselves honourably in the service of the country.

He appealed to the Hindus and Mussalmans to remember the teachings of their religious books, which were not meant to be kept under lock and key, but to be acted upon. The quintessence of of these was the glory that lay in freedom and that slavery was damnation. He asked Mussalmans to remembed God's injunction that disaster would overtake them if they strayed from the path of God and the disaster referred to, was domination by another race.

He said he was under no delusion that freedom was impossible without complete Hindu-Muslim unity, for such unity was impossible unless they were free. He would, therefore, beg such of them as valued freedom and realised that slaves had no religion, to go ahead and serve God by ensuring the wellbeing of His creatures which lay in freedom for their country.

He emphasised the need for discipline and solidarity in the Congress ranks. The Congress was the one national institution which stood for freedom. Difficulties should not degenerate into indiscipline. Once a decision was taken, it was taken. It was the duty of Congressmen to see it was put through. The victory of Germany was turned into defeat because her intelligentsia got divided, while the fight was on. That way lay disaster. The Congress had taken a momentous step in vindicating its claim to be the national institution. Given solidarity and unity in the Congress ranks, he was confident of triumph of country's cause.

Concluding he assured them that after he had consulted with Gandhiji he would be at their service and particularly at that of the Mussalmans who needed his services more because they had forgotten that Islam was synonymous with freedom.

Dr. Khan Sahib addressing the meeting said that, as a surgeon, it was no waiting for a prophet to secure them their freedom. He exhorted them to give up all that bubble of words which made action impossible.

FRONTIER GANDHI IN PATNA

Receives Tremendous Ovation On Arrival

PATNA, Aug. 29.

Frontier Gandhi with his brother Khan Sahib escorted by Prof. Abdul Bari who was sent from here by Babu Rajendra Prasad to bring him from Hazaribagh as soon as the news of his release reached here. Sreemati Saraswati Devi and others arrived here this morning via Gaya when a large gathering gave them a tremendous ovation at the platform. Babu Rajendra Prasad took him to his house as his guest.

Amongst those present at the station were Messrs. Krishna Ballav Sahai, Baldeo Sahai, Murlimonohar Prasad, Ambika Kanta Sinha, Hafir Hargovind Misra, Gangasaran Sing and several Hindu and Muslim citizens.

Having heard of Abdul Gaffar Khan's release Mahatmaji wires to Babu Rajendra Prasad inviting both the brothers to Wardha. They are leaving to-night for Bolepur.—United Press.

Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, the first lady to be elected to the Karachi Corporation in the recent elections. She topped the polls in her ward. She is one of the Active Congress workers and had been jailed during the last Civil Disobedience Movement

Quake Comes Back To Bihar

QUAKE COMES AGAIN

Severe Shocks Everywhere

PATNA, August 29.

Information from Monghyr, Chapra, Muzaffarpore, Beharsharif, Jhajha, Siwan, of an earthquake shock lasting for three seconds also is received here, about the time when it was felt at Patna, that is, 9-13 a.m. in the morning. The intensity was rather severe everywhere.—United Press.

PANIC IN DHARBHANGA

DARBHANGA, Aug. 29.

An earthquake shocks of some intensity was felt at Laherisarai this morning.

It lasted for about ten seconds and was preceded by a rumbling sound. People are panick-stricken. Some houses are damaged but no loss of life is reported.—United Press.

AT SAMBALPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, Aug. 29.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity was recorded at Sambalpur this morning. No damage has been reported.—A. P.

AT MUZAFFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, Aug. 29.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity occurred at 9/10 this morning lasting several seconds causing considerable panic. Inmates of houses and markets rushed out fearing repetition of the catastrophe of January 15.

No damage has so far been reported.—A.P.

BENARES GETS SHOCK

BENARES, August 29.

This morning at 9-30 a.m. a slight earthquake tremor was felt in Benares.

Since morning 1 foot of water has risen. Uptill now the Ganges level has risen to 46 feet high from the usual level. Only 2 feet remain to reach the flood level of 1916.

Water has entered in most of the shops in Dasaswamedh Ghat. Roads leading to the Hindu University are under water.

The Ganges is still rising.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

NAZI'S PLOTTING AGAIN

VIENNA, Aug. 29.

Over 1,000 Austrian Nazi legionaires who fled to the Yugoslavian territory after the July revolt are organising their headquarters outside the Austrian border where they are training with the ultimate object of invading Austria, declares the official Government newspaper, "Reichspost." Their Commander-in-Chief is a wine merchant named Kammerboser who led the revolution in Carinthia in Syria. "Reichspost" complains that Yugoslavia is taking a passive, even favourable attitude.—Reuter.

HITLER PLANS IN SAAR

PARIS, Aug. 29.

Nazi putsch in Saar was prophesied by Max Braun, the anti-Nazi leader of Saar, in an interview to the "Paris Soir." He said that Berlin could not face the possibility of a defeat at the plebiscite. "What Hitler seeks is to deal the blow in such a manner that foreign countries may believe that if the plebiscite was rendered impossible, it was because the population rose up spontaneously."—Reuter.

A DENIAL

BELGRADE, Aug. 29.

An authoritative denial has been issued here of a report in the Vienna "Reichspost" of preparations by Austrian Nazis in Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

KAMALA NEHRU HAS SLEEPLESS NIGHT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Enquiries about Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health show that she had a sleepless night. She was brought to the verandah in the day. Reports of her condition are conveyed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru daily in jail through the Superintendent of Police.—A.P.

GANGES STILL RISING

Benares Villages Submerged: Houses Collapse

BENARES, Aug. 29.

The Ganges and Baruna Rivers are still rising. The level of water in the Ganges has reached 46 feet above the normal, which is only two feet below the level reached in 1916. Portions of most roads touching the ghats are under water and some houses on the bank have collapsed.

Enquiries show that there has been no loss of life. Some villages near Ramnagar and in Benares district are submerged.

The Baruna river floods are passing over Chaukaghat bridge.

Some persons experienced a slight earthquake shock at 9-30 a.m. here.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD SAFE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The floods at Allahabad are subsiding very slowly. All danger to the town is over now.—A.P.

RESCUE WORK IN MONGHYR

Ganges Still Very High In District

RANCHI, Aug. 29

According to the latest information received by Government in Shahabad the flood water from the Ganges is draining off but the country north of Arrah town is still flooded. Very large areas of crops to the north of Arrah have been destroyed. Money has been sent to the Collector for gratuitous relief.

In Saran District water continues to fall, but lower down in Monghyr District the Ganges is still very high and rescue work is going on continuously these last three days. Three steamers are still employed for rescue work in Monghyr District and seven relief centres have been opened.

The only loss of lives recorded so far is the death of three persons in Shahabad District, already reported, and two in Patna District.—A.P.

HARDINGE BRIDGE SAFE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A communique issued by the Chief Engineer, E.B.R., regarding the situation at the Hardinge Bridge states that the unprecedented floods in the Ganges at Patna, followed by the one from Benares caused at the Hardinge bridge, a record flood which had not been attained for 15 years. The rise of flood had been gradual and no damage has occurred to the bridge, over which trains are running normally without restriction of speed.—A. P.

No Quarter To Non-Congress Nominees

C. R. Clarifies Election Position

Red Shirt Chief's Blank Cheque To Mahatma

WARDHAGAJ, August 29.

Gandhiji is progressing well and his weight now is 100 lbs.

He had long talk with Mr. Rajagopalcharya for the last three days and discussed, it is understood, the various aspects and the line to be taken by the Congress in view of the present Nationalist Party's attitude.

Mr. Rajagopalcharya interviewed, said that after the recent statement of Sardar Vallabbhai Patel, President of the Congress, no loyal Congressman ought to have any doubts as to his duty to support the Congress election programme, whether against Anti-Congress candidates or against the Secessionist Party.—A. P.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN'S FUTURE

Leaves It To Mahatma To Decide Programme

PATNA, Aug. 29.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan declined at present to make any statement on his future programme, adding that he would leave it to Gandhiji to chalk out the course of action for him.

A meeting has been arranged for this evening, Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding to welcome the Khan brothers who will attend the Kisan Conference at Gaya and proceed to Bolpur, where Khan Abdul Ghafoor's son is studying in Tagore's School.—A.P.

C. P. BOARD MEETING

Sardar And Rajaji Invited To Attend

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The "United Press" has been authorised by the General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board to announce that the Congress Parliamentary Board will meet at Wardha on September 8 next.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Working Committee and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar have been invited to attend the Board's meeting.—United Press.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR WARDHA

Sardar Vallabhbhai left Bombay for Wardha on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. by the Calcutta Mail. He was accompanied by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Miss Maniben Patel and Sjt. Swami Anand.

A large gathering of Congressmen were present at the platform to wish a hearty send-off to the party. Among those present were Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, S. K. Patil, Mathuradas Tricumdas and Mrs. Dhirajlal Desai.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will meet the "Frontier Gandhi" at his temporary home during the period of prohibition at Wardha and will discuss the future work in connection with the Congress.

He is returning to Bombay on September 3.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN'S PROGRAMME

Will Act According To Mahatma's Instructions

PATNA, Aug. 29.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has sent the following note to Gandhiji:—

"We had been always rejoicing in your activities while in jail, Now out of jail we shall follow your noble example and act according to your instructions."

Requested by the "United Press" representative to give some message to the country Khan Saheb smilingly said:—

"I am a volunteer and have no message to give to my countrymen. My future programme rests with Mahatma Gandhi."—United Press.

ANDREWS INTERVIEWS MAHATMA

WARDHA, Aug. 29.

Mr. C. F. Andrews saw Mahatma Gandhi again this morning and appeared much satisfied with his continued conversation with him.

He is likely to stay here a few days longer before going to Simla.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected here very shortly.—A. P.

ANEY INTERVIEWS MAHATMA

No Chance Of Coming To An Agreement

WARDHA, Aug. 29.

Mr. M. S. Aney came here yesterday, and had a long talk with Gandhiji.

There appears to be no chance of the two parties coming to an agreement.

Mr. Aney left for Yeotmal last night. Mr. Birla saw Gandhiji to-day. He may stay for a week. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram is also expected here with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A.P.

ALIPORE RECORDS 'QUAKE SHOCK

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The Alipore seismograph recorded an earthquake shock of moderate intensity this morning at 9/14, its orgin being about 210 miles from Calcutta.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Much-travelled Parsi bachelor in business up-country, with ..advanced Nationalistic political views, would like to enter into social correspondence with young lady of similar views and refined tastes. Box No. 2873, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Doctor L.C.P.S. for State. Salary 50. Apply Box 2882, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady doctor, qualified Nurses and Lady compounder, state salaries. Apply Box No. 2882, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a B.A.LL.B. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff Balasinor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasinor immediately. (Sd.) J. L. Parghi, M.K.P., Dewan Balasinor State. (8839)

Wanted Canvasser, Agents, for quick selling the Excellent table vinegar in every town, India, Burma, Ceylon, on fair commission. Apply to Business Supply House, 27, Soldier Bazaar, Hyderabad, Sind. (2801).

Wanted I Class Licensed Electrician on 75, urgent appointment. Apply personally Goldwyn (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road. (2880).

Wanted a Glass Blower. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University. (8830).

Wanted Urgently:—Qualified artists trained in lettering work for studio in Bombay, apply Parker-Company (Employment Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (2879).

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted: Managers and Clerks for different commercial concerns. Pay according qualifications. Apply D. R. Sarda, 23. Panchkuian Road, New Delhi. (2869).

12. TO BE LET.

To let portion of ground floor of Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Suitable for Show Room, Big Stores, Pharmacy, etc. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. (2863).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman desirous investment on first mortgage best properties near Railway Station, Khar, Santa Cruz, may enquire Box No. 2872, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Investors to join a Syndicate for Financing Growing Indian Industry. Minimum subscription Rs. 10,000. Good security and return. Apply Box No. (C) "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2|12; Refill,, 2|-, Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Forty Preference Share Certificates bearing Nos. 1053 to 1079, 1090 to 1102 of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in the name of the Late Mr. Manilal Goculbhai and held by him as a Trustee of certain Trusts have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, as application for Duplicate Share Certificates has been made by us to the Company.

Dated this 29th day of August 1934.

SARUPCHAND LALLUBHAI,
PARBHUDAS JESINGBHAI,
MANGALDAS AMTHALAL,
MANILAL LALLUBHAI,
SHANTILAL TALAKSEY.
Trustees.
8841.

WANTED

An Executive Engineer in the scale of Rs. 520—40—1,000 (plus Sterling Overseas Pay admissible in the case of persons of Non-Asiatic Domicile according to age) to take charge of a Division in the Punjab P.W.D.. Electricity Branch, for a period of 5 years in the first instance.

Candidates must be a fully qualified and experienced Electrical Engineer, a Graduate of a recognised Engineering University (or a corporate member of a recognised Institution of Engineers) with not less than 5 years' experience in an executive capacity on a transmission net-work of 1,00,000 volts or above.

Applications with full details of qualifications and experience and stating age and minimum pay acceptable should reach the undersigned by the 20th September, 1934.

Chief Engineer, Punjab, P. W. D., Electricity Branch, Lahore. (8838).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 385 of 1933.

SHANTARAM BHAURAM RAOTE and others .. Plaintiffs
vs.
NILKANTH BHAURAM RAOTE and others. Defendants

PURSUANT to Consent Decree and Decretal order of Reference, dated 26th July, 1933 and Chamber orders, dated 2nd March, 1934 and 13th July, 1934, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 11th September, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property standing on Government Pension and Tax land, situate at Lower Mahim near Parbhadevi, containing 1799 square yards or thereabouts and bearing G Ward No. 3008 (3) and 3009 (3) and Street Nos. 473B and 474B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1933.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
8834

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI RUTTONSEY MOOLJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 662 of 1931 (wherein Govindji Ruttonsi Mulji and Maneckbai, widow of Ruttonsi Mulji, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the former a Merchant and the latter a land lady Executor and Executrix of the Will of Ruttonsey Moolji, deceased, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, are the Plaintiffs and (1) Karsondas Kanji, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Modikhana, within the Fort, (2) Tulsidas Jivraj, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, at present residing at Wood St. in his own bungalow at Calcutta, (3) Liladhar Dewji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay and (4) Liladhar Chatturbhuj of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate St. within the Fort of Bombay, are the Plaintiffs) by an Order, dated the 16th day of April, 1931, has contracted to sell to our client his immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date, the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2074, Street Nos. 68-70 and 72, situate, lying and being at Modi Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the 'East' by public Road on or towards the 'WEST' by the property of Ebjee Sewjee, on or towards the 'NORTH' by the property of Gopaldas Raghowjee and on or towards the 'SOUTH' by the property of Aga a portion of which said premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground rent under Old No. 687 and 688 New No. 5877, Old Survey No. 1063, and 1069 and New Survey No. 8588 and 2/8588 and the other portion of which said premises is registered in the books of said Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 102, New No. 8844, Old Survey Nos. 1068 and 1069, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and the whole of which bear Cadastral Survey No. 1257 of Fort Division.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1934.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8845

IN THE COURT OF CITY JUDGE, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

SOPORY and Sons, Srinagar.
Versus
The INDIAN NATICNAL MILLS, Co., Girgaum, Bombay.
Suit for Rs. 2,599|14|1½.

To

The abovenamed defendant.

WHEREAS in the above-noted case, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Summons cannot be served upon the defendant in ordinary way, hence Notice under Order 5, Rule No. 20, C. P. Code, is issued against him that he should appear in this Court in person or through Pleader on the 7|9|1934 (23rd Bahdon 1991), at 10 a.m. failing which Exparte Proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this day of 31st Sravan (1991) 1934.

CITY JUDGE,
Srinagar, Kashmir.
8840

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth Sessions of 1934 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on MONDAY, the Tenth day of September, 1934, at 10-45 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette Part II dated 23rd August, 1934 at page 1713).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 28th August, 1934.
8842

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY
No. 1638 of 1927

Re: Firm of Khanbhai Kikabhai & Co.

and

Re: EBRAHIM KHANBHAI and ALIHUSSEIN GULAMHUSSEIN
..... Debtors

Messrs. F. ELOI AND CO.
..... Creditors

To.

EBRAHIM KHANBHAI
and
ALIHUSSEIN GULAMHUSSEIN
Partners in the firm of Khanbhai Kikabhai & Co.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania on the 4th day of September, 1934, at 11 o'clock or so soon thereafter for an Order that the abovenamed debtors be readjudged insolvents and for costs of the application and Order. Affidavit of N. S. Gubbi d|- 31-7-34 will be used in support of the application.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1934.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL,
Creditors' Attorneys.
8843

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH ZILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD, TALUKA KHANDESH.

SALE at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Meadows Street Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd. vs. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARDANA TALUKA).

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories, buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situate at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the Registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda, the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area A.G.
1	99	152	6-2
2	100	153	5-38
3	100 (A)	154	1-38
	101 (B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2-1
9	200	294	0-38

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FIRSTLY:

Name of land.	S.No.	Acre.	Gunthas
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Tellwada	314|2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land.	S.No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
(1) Deparatvala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhayvala	349	25	26

THIRDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Ajande Taluka Sirpur, District West Khandesh in the Registration Sub-District of Dhulia, Khandesh, part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

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Why Not A Faculty Of Music In Bombay University?

Maharashtra Music Conference Urges Govt. To Reinstate Withheld Grants

The Maharashtra Music Conference concluded its 5th Session at the Blavatsky Hall on Sunday last. During the last two days of its sittings there were music concerts where music artistes of All-India fame displayed their scientific skill.

The profits accruing from the concerts will be given to the Ramnam Adharashram, an institute started by the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar at Nasik.

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference.

(1) This Conference congratulates those different music circles and societies that have come into existence in recent years and given a definite impetus to the art.

STANDING COMMITTEE

(2) This Conference appoints permanent Standing Committee consisting of persons entrusted with powers to co-opt for purposes of continuing the work of such conferences. The persons appointed were: Messrs. Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Poona), K S Matangi (Satara), S K Joshi (Satara), Shankerrao Vyas (Ahmedabad), Prof. G H Ranade (Sangli), Secretary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal (Bombay), Vamanrao Padhye (Kolhapur), P H Deshpande (Poona), B K Deodhar (School of Indian Music, Bombay), B H Sukhthanker (Solicitor, Bombay), Dr P V Gharpure (Prof., Grant Medical College), Ramabhau Ashthokar (Sawai Gandharva), M D Pai, Pandit Onkarnath, S A Deshpande, V H Deshpande, Tamhanker and Narayanrao Vyas.

Among these Mr B S Sukhthanker was nominated as the Chairman. Dr V G Gharpure (Deputy Chairman), Messrs Deodhar and M P Pai (Secrearies and Treasurers).

(3) This Conference authorises the above Standing Committee to enact laws, rules and bye-laws, appoint office-bearers, enlist permanent members, etc. They also empower the Standing Committee to accept invitations for holding the sessions of the Conference and undertake activities with references to resolutions passed by former conferences.

(4) This Conference requests the Bombay University to establish post-graduate scholarships in music and lay the foundation of a faculty of music.

"REINSTATE WITHHELD GRANTS."

(5) This Conference requests Government to give grants, reinstate grants which they had withheld as a result of retrenchment to music schools in the Presidency.

(6) This Conference urges on bodies undertaking primary and secondary education to institute music as a compulsory subject in the curriculum.

(7) This Conference authorises the Standing Committee to publish a "Musical Annual."

"SANGIT SAMITI."

(8) This Conference recommends the formation of a new Society to be called the "Maharashtra Sangit Samiti" with headquarters in Bombay with permanent members to be enrolled on payment of Rs. 5 annually. The Standing Committee appointed above to be their administrative body.

(9) This Conference elects unanimously Mr. M. R Jayakar as the first President of the new society "The Maharashtra Sangit Samiti."

(10) This Conference places on record their heartfelt thanks to all those who helped towards its success.

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C. I. D. ON TRACK OF SUTTA-KHEL

Raid Alleged Gambling Dens In Lamington Road And Fort

The Bombay C.I.D. have been taking a hand in suppressing "Sutta Khel" in the city and a number of raids have been carried out by them.

On Tuesday night Sub-Inspector Samant raided an open space behind the Empress Bar at Lamington Road and took into custody eight men among were Parmanand Maneck and Nanalal Narbharam.

On the same night a restaurant in the Fort was raided.

When the police entered the place at Lamington Road they are alleged to have found a small table and a kerosine oil lamp on it, where, it is alleged, Parmanand and Nanalal were seated openly receiving bets on American figures. Six others found there were also taken into custody.

The police found about Rs. 100 in cash, some marked coins and several betteing slips.

The accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday. The Magistrate granted an adjournment to enable the police to make further inquiries.

Raid In Fort.

Another raid was carried out in the Fort by Sub-Inspector Koregaonker, Pallon Iload Police Station, on Tuesday night on a Mogul eating house name, "Bombay Restaurant" at Forbes Street.

The police took into custody Mirza Abdul Kassam, Anthony and Ames together with six others found in the premises. They also found Rs. 134-13-6 and over 300 betting slips on "Sutta" and Races.

These accused were also placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown and the police applied for a warrant against Abbas Amin, the proprietor of the Restaurant, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house. The Magistrate granted the application and adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

MYSTERY DEATH IN DOCKS

Labourer Found Lying Dead On Platform Of Tug's Boiler

The death of a dock labourer in one of the Port Trust tugs on Wednesday morning is shrouded in mystery. The Dock Police are vigorously investigating into the circumstance leading to the tragedy.

Sheik Husein Kamruddin, the victim was found lying dead on a platform attached to the boiler in the Tug. "Speedy."

His body, when removed to the margue revealed that portion of the skin on the chest peeled off as a result, it is surmised, of the heated boiler on which the body was lying pending the arrival of the police.

The man was last seen alive on Tuesday at about midnight.

VIGILANCE RAID IN KAMATIPURA

Marked Coins, Girl And Bogus Customer Make All Complete

A House at 14th Lane at Kamatipura was raided on Tuesday night by Inspector Savant of the Vigilance Branch (C.I.D.), and Mary Gomes, alleged to be conducting a brothel was arrested.

The accused who was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday was ordered to furnish Rs. 150 bail and in default will be remanded into police custody.

The facts of the case leading to the arrest are that a bogus customer with marked coins was sent to the locality where Rosie D'Souza, a Christian girl, engaged by the accused was allowed to go with the bogus client.

The Police headed by Inspector Savant raided the locality and arrested the accused. The marked coins were found in the room.

MOTHER'S HORRIFYING DISCOVERY

Leaves Child In Crib And Returns To Find It In Flames

An astounding story of how a mother was horrified to find the cradle in which her boy child 2 months old was lying asleep in flames through no apparent cause, within 15 minutes of her entering the kitchen for some household work and returning back to her child was related before the City Coroner on Wednesday morning.

The cause of the flames remains shorouded in mystery.

Itchabai, wife of Balaram, the mother of the child who gave evidence before the Coroner said that there was "no one in the house even to smoke a bidi at the time."

On the 18th August at about 11 a.m. she said that she put her child to sleep in a crib and went into the kitchen for cooking.

15 minutes after she came back and found to her horror that the strings of the crib were burnt, and the crib and the child on the floor. She put out the flames but found that the baby's head had burns on it.

She took the child to the K. E. M. Hospital and it was recovering from the injuries but lateriy the child's condition got worse and it died in the early morning hours of Wednesday.

The medical report states that death was due to injuries following burns.

The jury in giving a verdict of death due to accidental burns added that it might have been caused as a result "either of children striking matches or a careless man who, having lighted a bidi threw the burning match heedlessly on the crib of the child."

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MUSLIMS

Rich Men Urged To Tackle Problem

Under the auspices of the "Unemployed Mahomedan Helping Society" a newly instituted body with a Registration office a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Abdul Rehman Cassim Mitha, was held at Dongri Maidan on Tuesday night.

A large number of speakers addressed the big gathering.

Mr. Abdul Rehman in his speech observed that a large number of Muslims were unemployed everywhere. Though he was a Nationalist Muslim, he felt it his duty first to help his community as he was convinced that to help improve his community was only to advance the country's cause too.

The Muslim community should make efforts to provide increasing avenues for the unemployed Muslims in Muslim homes and in other occupations also.

Ismail Kureshi, the Secretary of the society said that the failure of the Currimbhoy Group of Mills was a severe blow to Muslim workers who were thrown out of their jobs. He deprecated the tendency in some quarters to displace Pathan Chowkidars by Gurkhas.

Mr. Shaida asked the workers and the sympathisers to represent to the rich Muslim Ulema and monied men to lighten their purse strings for the relief of the unemployed.

Munshi Vali Ullah in a long speech pointed out how even Dictators like Mussolini and Hitler were tackling the unemployment problem on a scientific basis and condemned the Indian Government's apathy.

Bhai Currim Arali deprecated exaggerated statements usually made by speakers. Some said that 50,000 Muslim workers were unemployed due to the failure of the Curimbhoy Mills. Only about 10,000 was affected. This was not the occasion or the time to criticise the Hindus for any and everything.

This was the time to organise the community towards removing the evil of unemployment in the community.

Dr. Shaik and Messrs. Yusuf and Shagir also spoke.

After the report of the aims and objects of the society was read by the Secretary, the meeting dispersd.

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What Did Tram Company Lose During Strike?

Official Says Rs. 27,000 But Admits There Were Other Factors

Cross examination of Superintendent Karnik continued on Wednesday when the case against the labour leading under the Trade Dispute Act was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

In reply to questions by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, one of the counsel for the defence, the witness stated that guards were posted on April 23, as a precautionary measures and on April 28 when police guards were increased, it was not as a result of any individual complaints. He added, however, that there were general complaints from Jobbers and mill authorities Continuing he said that the additional police were for the purpose of preventing any breach of the peace.

No Shops Closed.

Witness stated, further, that no shops such as restaurants, milkman's or grocers shops were closed during the period of strike.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker, one of the accused who is defending himself, then cross examined the witness The witness admitted that during the years from 1918 to 1925 the labour leaders were men such as late Mr. Baptista, Mr. Tairsee and Dewan Chimanlal, there were cases of rioting and there were occasions when the police resorted to firing.

B.E.S.T. Losses.

Mr. Talyarkhan, Acting Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, deposed for the prosecution that the company lost Rs. 27,000 in their earnings as a result of the strike. He submitted a statement showing the nett receipts of earnings for the period of strike and for a similar period during the previous year.

In reply to Dr. A. R. Ambedhker the witness stated in cross examination that normally the receipts are liable to fluctuate and admitted that the tram service was never stopped during the period of strike.

SEVERAL FACTORS.

Witness explained to Mr. C. N. Kanuga during cross examination the reasons for the difference in receipts during several months and attributed a spell of cold weather as the reason for diminished, takings during January 1934 and holidays, test match, and matric exam. for increase in the receipts.

Witness admitted when Mr. Gadkari cross examined him that there was a tendency to a fall in receipts during the months of April, May and June in each year. He further admitted that there were several factors to be considered when assigning reasons for a decrease in receipts.

Cross examined by Mr. Nimbker, the witness stated that there would be a consequent decrease in tram traffic as a consequence of the bus service opened up by the Company in the North of the city. He agreed that the closing of the Currimbhoy group of mills during last August would tell upon the earnings of the Tramway Company as several of the employees lived on this part of the city and went to their duty in tram.

MUSLIM WEEK CONFERENCES

Will Meet In Poona In First Week Of September

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, has issued the following to the Press:—

Arrangements in connection with the Bombay Presidency Muslim Week, are now complete.

Nawab Sir Akber Hydari, Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Minister of Hyderabad State, arrives here on the morning of 7th September, to preside over the 17th Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, which will be held on 7th and 8th September.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Teachers' Educational Conference will be held in Poona, on 8th September, under the presidentship of Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A. Ph. D., Principal, Ismail College. Lalmahomed Manikbhai, Vice-President, City Municipality, has been elected Chairman, Reception Committee of the Teachers' Conference.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Poets' Conference, (Mushaira) will be held on the evening of 8th September, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi. Poets from different parts, particularly from Northern India, are arriving here for the Conference. On the evening of 7th September, the President and members of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference are giving a Garden Party, in honour of Nawab Sir Akber Hydari, while the Anjuman-e-Islam will present an address of welcome to Nawab Sir Akber Hydari.

The Bombay Presidency Kazi Khatib and Vatandars' Conference will also be held.

This year distinguished lecturers have been deputed by different Universities in India to take part and deliver lectures during the deliberations of the Conference, including the Usmania University, Hyderabad; Usmania College, Auranbagad; the Allgarh University, Aligarh; Ismail College, Andheri; Karnatak College, Dharwar; and others.

Magic Lantern lectures on Educational Subjects have also been arranged.

The Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be among the distinguished Personages who will address the Conference.

A strong Reception Committee of leading Muslims of all parties has been formed, under the Chairmanship of Sardar Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, M. L. C.

Those who wish to attend the Conference are requsted to communicate, a week in advance to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Haroon Mansion, East Street, Poona.

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Viceregal Speech Falls Flat

(Continued from page 12.)

Indian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries for the purpose of encouraging the economic development of the country.

Indians Overseas.

As for Indians overseas the Viceroy said that the Government would strive their utmost to uphold the legitimate interests of the Indian community.

The Viceroy dealt at length with Labour legislations, the decisions taken as a result of the Industries Conference and the Crop Planning Conference, civil aviation development and broadcasting programme. Government had decided to appoint ad hoc committees for the more systematic study of problems relating to more important crops such as wheat and rice and to undertake market surveys, the initial cost of which would be borne by Central Revenues. He referred to the increased prosperity of railways as indicating general revival of trade and commerce throughout the country and held that the opening of the Vizagpattam harbour should assist in the development of the hinterland rich in natural resources.

Referring to the Silver Jubilee of Their Sovereigns reign the Viceroy said that he had accepted an invitation to send certain Official representatives from India to join in the celebrations in London and was sure that the Princes and people would loyally comply with Their Majesties wishes in regard to the celebrations.

Political Situation.

The Viceroy next dealt with the present political situation and recalled his belief expressed last time that the march of events would gradually carry the leaders of civil disobedience further and further away from the sterile methods of negation and obstruction.

The Congress had suspended the civil disobedience movement and adopted at the same time a constitutional policy at one time regarded as wholly futile by many congress leaders of entering legislatures. The Viceroy added: "I was myself away from India during the concluding stage of events but the policy announced by the Government of India on June 6, 1934 has my full approval The curtain has fallen I hope, finally on the civil disobedience movement and one of the objects of the policy I indicated in September 1934 has been achieved. That happy result I do not attribute so much to the action taken by the Government as to the sturdy good sense of the mass of people of India whose representatives you are and whose opinions you reflect. There is now throughout the country a general recognitin of the truth that the right road to progress is not through coercion or mass action and it is because of this that I have the confident hope that civil disobedience will not or cannot be revived."

As for terrorism the Viceroy said that legislation and police action would not by themselves eradicate this hideous evil. Public opinion alone could do that. He was glad to see that so many of those in a position to guide opinion in Bengal had now realised their responsibilities and had come forward openly with constructive suggestions for the protection of the youth from the insidious approaches of terrorists by providing them with wider opportunities of useful service for their country.

Continuing the Viceroy said: "During my short stay at home I had many opportunities of meeting and having discussions with all sorts and conditions of people, with the members of both the Houses of Parliament, with those interested in trade and commerce and business in India and with many others, both men and women for one reason or another. The keenly interested in Indian affairs. The general impression I have brought back with me is that the feeling amongst my countrymen in England is full of goodwill and sympathy for the natural aspirations of Indians in regard to political advance.

General Anxiety.

A deep sense of responsibility was moreover evident on all sides in the general anxiety to obtain first-hand information from those of us who had most recent experience of affairs and conditions in this country. I should like to add that I come back with feelings of keenest appreciation which I am sure, will be shared by every member of both our legislative Chambers and by the public outside the untiring labours which the Members of the Joint Select Committee have freely and readily given during the past fifteen months to secure a proper solution of great problems of Indian Reform. One assurance I can confidently give you

New Constitution.

When the new constitution Bill is passed into law you may rely on my efforts to ensure that no time will be lost in carrying into effect as expenditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament as expressed in the act."

The Viceroy after referring to the need for close co-operation within the Empire concluded his address amidst loud and prolonged applause.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

Amplified Report

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The following are extracts from the Viceroy's Speech to the Members of the Indian Legislature delivered to-day:—

EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

In connection with external commercial relations I would recall to your minds that, when I last addressed you I mentioned the circumstances leading to the denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Convention of 1905, and the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933. Applications for assistance under the Act were received from a number of small Indian Industries. These were carefully examined; but eventually Government decided that it would be undesirable to use the Act since such a step would have prejudiced the negotiations for a Commercial Agreement with Japan, which had then started. At the same time the needs of these industries were met where necessary in another manner. This was by the imposition of minimum specific duties on the articles concerned. The imposition of these duties was secured by 'ad hoc' legislation, the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1934, and in fixing the level of these duties which were applicable to the imports from all foreign countries, due consideration was given to the necessity of adequately safeguarding the Indian Industry concerned.

RAPPROCHEMENT.

While avoiding as far as possible any increase in the 'ad valorem' incidence of the duties on goods, the competition from which did not constitute a danger to Indian industries the question of the grant of substantive protection to the cotton textile industry in India which was the subject of a Tariff Board enquiry in 1932 came up for your consideration in the last Delhi Sessions. I need not refer to the details of the Legislative measure with which you were then concerned except to point out that for the second time statutory effect has been given to rapprochement between the representatives of an Indian and a British industry. My Government and I attach the highest importance to the creation of close ties between the industrialists in India and in the United Kingdom and consonant with the interests of the country as a whole we shall always be prepared to consider sympathetically any agreement intended to promote the mutual interests of the parties concerned.

OTTAWA AND AFTER.

In accordance with the undertaking given when the Ottawa Trade Agreement was under consideration an exhaustive report of the first year's working of the scheme of mutual preferences has been prepared, and is now in your hands I understand that this report is now under consideration by the committees of both Houses of the Legislature, and I shall not therefore comment further upon it. When the Indian Delegation led by Sir Atul Chatterjee was at Ottawa, tentative approaches were made by representatives of their countries within the Commonwealth with a view to the conclusion of further Trade Agreements. The Irish Free State has followed up their preliminary proposals, and formal negotiations at which Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir George Rainy represented India have not yet been concluded.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

You will remember that in 1930 the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State for India sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioners in certain foreign countries with a view to promote the export trade of India with those countries. In addition to the existing appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in London the scheme provided for six appointments, one each at Hamburg, Milan, New York, Alexandria, Durban and Mombasa. The office at Hamburg, was opened in March 1931 and an officer for the Milan post was selected on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission Further progress with the scheme was held in abeyance on the grounds of financial stringency, the Officer selected for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan being retained in the Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Department for a period of training.

COLONISATION

Whilst still on the subject of affairs which involve contact with the outer world there are two further matters of interest relating to Indians overseas, to which I wish briefly to allude. I refer in the first place to the report of the Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa which was published both in South Africa and in this country early in July. The Government have been closely studying the reactions of public opinion in this country to the recommendations of the Committee. They have also ascertained the views on the report of the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature. They hope to be able shortly to address the Government of the Union of South Africa on this matter. In formulating their conclusions it will be their endeavour to serve the best interests of the Indian community in South Africa.

ZANZIBAR PROBLEM

The second event to which Hon'ble Members will expect some reference to the situation which has arisen in Zanzibar as the result of recent legislation My Government had no previous intimation that such legislation was contemplated and the time available between its introduction and enactment was inadequate for the effects of the various decrees on Indian interests in Zanzibar to be adequately studied and represented. Therefore early this month we deputed an officer to Zanzibar to make investigation. On receipt of his report the Government of India will consider what further acion they should take. Hon'ble Members may be satisfied that in this as in other matters concerning the legitimate interests of Indian communities overseas the Government of India will strive their utmost to uphold them.

LABOUR PROBLEM

I now wish to recall to your mind the part that the legislature has played in the sphere of labour. In continuing to participate in the policy which I and my Government have set before us of implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in 1933 you passed an important measure which improved the benefits received by workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the course of this Session a still more important advance has been registered by the new factories Bill the important feature of which was the reduction in the hours of work in factories which work through the year from 60 to 54. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the helpful attitude of those of you who represent employers interest towards this great amelioration in the condition of workers in organised industries On the industries side this session has to its credit the very serviceable Petroleum Bill. You have now left to the Executive Government the important task of framing suitable rules under these two acts.

The helpful and enlightened spirit which has inspired the legislature in passing them will, I have no doubt, beneficially affect their detailed administration. During the current session you have passed a measure designed to secure conditions of greater safety for an important section of the manual workers of this country. I refer to the Indian Dock Labourers Bill which when it becomes law will give effect in British India to the international Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships.

The bill empowers the Government of India to make regulations for the safety of such workers and to provide through a system of proper inspection for the enforcement of those regulations in accordance with standards internationally accepted and embodied in the international convention, thus filling a gap in India's labour legislation caused by the nonexistence of any regulations which could be said to provide adequately for the safety of dock workers while engaged in their admittedly hazardous occupation. The Act which has now been placed on the Statute Book is still another earnest of India's desire to conform to the highest standards in her treatment of labour

C. D. MOVEMENT.

On the two occasions on which I have addressed you, I have expressed the belief that the march of events would gradually carry the leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement further and further away from the sterile methods of negation and obstruction. A year ago I claimed that the events of the last few months had fully borne out that belief. Civil Disobedience at that time maintained precarious existence and there were signs that the popular judgment had already condemned it. During whole of the last twelve months that feeling has grown and spread and finally in April last the author of this subversive movement which was started in 1930 and renewed at the beginning of 1932 advised all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinct from specific grievances. A little later this advice was confirmed by the Working Committee of the Congress which at the same time adopted the constitutional policy at one time regarded as wholly futile by many Congress Leaders of entering the legislatures. I was myself away from India during the concluding stage of these events but the policy announced by the Government of India on June 6, 1934, had my full approval.

GIVING NO CHANCE TO C. D.

That policy has been criticised in some quarters as half-hearted and ungenerous, but as I said in my speech in this House in September 1932, we should be failing in our duty if we did not ensure to the best of our ability not merely that civil disobedience was brought to an end but that there should be no chance of reviving it. Thus although the ban on purely Congress Organisations was removed we could not take the risk of allowing freedom to those more revolutionary organisations which were distinct from Congress, though working at one time more or less in close association with its objects. Still less could we give up the Special Powers which had been found necessary for dealing with the movement and which had been given to local governments by the acts of this legislature or the provincial legislatures. The curtain has thus fallen, I hope, finally on the civil disobedience movement and one of the objects of the policy which I indicated in September 1932 has been achieved. That happy result, I do not attribute so much to the action taken by Government as to the sturdy good sense of the mass of the people of India whose representatives you are and whose opinions you reflect. They recognise that true progress cannot be secured by carrying on an unmeaning and futile struggle with constitutional authority by revolutionary methods. There is now, I think, throughout the country a general recognition of the truth that the right road to progress is not through coercion or mass action and it is because of this that I have the confident hope that civil disobedience will not or cannot be revived. The problems before us, social, economic and political are many but a solution can be found to these difficult problems, if all classes of political thought in the country devote themselves to the task in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

LONDON VISIT.

After referring to the situation in Bengal, Lord Willingdon proceeded:—

I think you may expect me to give you some account of the impression I have brought back here as a result of my two months visit to England and of the general atmosphere towards the Reforms Scheme which has been under consideration for some years as is now reaching its final stages. It will, I am sure, be obvious to you all knowing Parliamentary procedure as you do, that it would not be possible for me to forecast information as to what recommendations the report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament is likely to contain; nor can I set your minds at rest as to the date of the publication of the report, for no final decision had been reached on that point when I left. As you know the committee has dispersed for the Summer recess but will reassemble early in October in order to carry its work to completion before Parliament is prorogued.

During my short stay at Home. I had many opportunities of meeting and having discussions with all sorts and conditions of people, with Members of both Houses of Parliament, with those interested in trade and commerce and business in India and with many others both men and women who for one reason or another were keenly interested in Indian affairs. The general impression I have brought back with me is that the feeling amongst my countrymen in England is full of goodwill and sympathy for the natural aspirations of Indians in regard to political advance. A deep sense of the responsibility was moreover evident on all sides in the general anxiety to obtain first-hand information from those of us who have had the most recent experience of the affairs and conditions in this country.

"SOUND AND STABLE CONDITIONS."

Concluding, his Excellency said: I would ask you to look around the world at the present time and amid all the troubles, anxieties and possible dangers that we see in many countries and in diverse lands we can proudly feel that within the territories of the British Empire conditions are both sound and stable and that we are slowly and steadily recovering from the world depression which has so seriously affected us all. For the greater part of my public life, I have served the British Empire in its outward parts and by far the greatest number of years of that life have been spent in this country which I have always looked upon as my second Empire Home.

During that life, I have become more and more convinced that it is by the influence and example of the friendship and close co-operation within our Empire that we shall more and more exercise an influence in securing peace an good-will in what is now a very distracted and unsettled world. With this in my mind let my last word to hon'ble Members at the close of this Parliament be heartfelt prayer that as our two races by fate or destiny were brought together long years ago to work for the development and prosperity of India so in the future and particularly in the critical days that lie before us Providence should guide us still to secure the fulfilment of those political hopes and aspirations which many of us have striven for many years.—A. P.

AMERICA CUP TRIALS

"Yankee" Abandons Race Against "Rainbow" Owing To Mishap

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW PORT, (Rhode Island), August 29.

When she appeared to be overhauling "Rainbow", in the third race in the final of the series of the America Cup trials, "Yankee" suddenly dropped her canvas and abandoned the race. "Rainbow" led by the narrow margin of 35 seconds at the end of 15 miles of the 30 miles course, and "Yankee" was rapidly decreasing "Rainbow's" early gained lead.

The reason for abandonment was that "Yankee" broke her jumper strut. Another race will be necessary before the defender is chosen.

WALTERS & GIBBONS SCORE CENTURIES

Middlesex Beat Kent By 266 Runs

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex won by 266 runs. Middlesex 312 and 285 for 5 declared. Kent 138 and 193 (Smith 4 for 24).

Notts won on the first innings. Somerset 211 and 44 for 2. Notts 361.

Worcester won on the first innings. Worcester 312 and 278 for nil declared. (Walters 152, not out; Gibbons 104, not out). Leicester 211 and 26 for 1.

Essex won on the first innings. Essex 312 and 337 for 4 declared (Pope 108; Wilcox 57). Gloucester 210 and 43 for 1.

Lancs won on the first innings. Lancs 453 for 8 declared. Surrey 294, and, following on, 172 for 5 (Sandham 60; Gregory 60).

Yorks won on the first innings. Yorks 346. Hampshire 264 (there was no play in this match to-day owing to rain.)

KENT V. AUSTRALIAN

Torrential Rains Prevent Play For The Day

LONDON, August 29.

There was only a fitful sunshine at Canterbury this morning, following a nightlong rain, and this delayed the start in the match between Kent and the Australians till 1-5 p.m. Eight thousand spectators were present.

Kent team consisted of:—Ashdown, Woolley, Todd, Levett, Valentine, Knott, Chalk, Davies, Chapman, Watt and Freeman.

Woodfull, Brown, Bromley, Oldfield and Wall stood down from the Australian side.

Australians winning the toss, put in Kent to play, who opened their innings with Ashdown and Woolley.

Torrential rain flooded the ground and there was no play after lunch. There will be no further play to-day.

SCORES: KENT 1ST INNINGS.

Ashdown c Grimmett, b O'Reilly	2
Woolley c Darling, b Fleetwood Smith	13
Todd (not out)	1
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wickets)	29

NEW ENGLISH HORSES ARRIVE

The following English horses arrived in Bombay on Tuesday:—

SEA TOKEN
COURT SCANDAL
QUEEN'S VILLE.

Sholapur Convictions Illegal.

High Court Quashes Sentences On Two Counts Against Sohrab Batliwala

BUT CONFIRMS SENTENCE ON THIRD COUNT

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court commenced the hearing of the revisional application filed by Sorab Shavaksha Batlivala, an advocate of the High Court, who was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Sholapur to an aggregate of 13 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in each case.

The applicant, who is a son of a former President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was convicted in three different cases arising from alleged disobedience of the order of the District Magistrate of Sholapur at the time of the recent strike of millhands in that city.

The order in question was promulgated by the District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on April 2 last, prohibiting residents and visitors from holding meetings and taking part in meetings on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street or lane "situated within the limits of the undermentioned Municipal Wards."

The order then proceeded to describe all the nine wards of the whole city.

In the first two cases the accused was charged in respect of two meetings held in a temple and in a grave yard or "Qabrastan". In the third case the charge was in respect of a procession.

The applicant's appeal to the Sessions Judge having been dismissed, he approached the High Court in revision.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas, instructed by Mr. C. M. Trivedi, appeared for the applicant. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, first dealt with the two cases in respect of the meetings. The order, observed his lordship, directed the residents, frequenters and visitors of Sholapur City to abstain from taking part in meetings on any road, thoroughfare, highway, street or bye-lane situated within the limits of the city. The alleged offence took place not at any thoroughfare, street or bye-lane, but in a "public place" which was not mentioned in the order,—in the first case in a temple and in the second in a "Qabrastan" or graveyard.

The Sessions Judge had construed the order as prohibitory, in substance, the doing of an act in a public place.

But as the order contained the word "thoroughfare," the temple and "Qabrastan" which were public places were not covered by the order, and the meetings held at these places were not within the prohibited area. His lordship held that the convictions in respect of the two meetings were illegal, and quashed both the sentences of 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in each case.

In the third case arising from the procession, his lordship observed that it was an order directed to the public when frequenting a public or private street of the city, and this was sufficient compliance with the provisions of the section.

His lordship, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence of 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default, a month and a half more.

Mr. Justice Sen concurred.

On the application of Mr. Pursottam their lordships directed that the sentence which was upheld should commence from 7th May, the date on which it was passed.

Mr. Pursottam then intimated that Mrs. Minakshi Karadkar who was the second accused in the case also intended to file a revisional application.

Counsel said that the facts and Lower Court's judgments in her case were the same as in Mr. Batliwalla's case, and he applied that the Lower Court's judgments filed in Mr. Batliwalla's case be also accepted for the purpose of filing Mrs. Karadkar's application.

Their lordships agreed to this. The case is proceeding

Lahore And The New Ideology

Independence Resolution Is Epochal Event In History Of Congress

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee).

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., continued his talk with the Cadets of the Congress Volunteers' Training Camp at the Jinnah Hall on the subject of political parties in India and their leaders.

Speaking about the Swarajist Party, he observed that once this party was permitted to go to the Legislatures its activities outside the legislatures came to an end. Within two or three years, the party became totally extinct until the other day when it was sought to be revived by a few Congress leaders. Between 1923 and 1927, the Congress organisation was slowly yet steadily gaining in strength and popularity.

NEHRU REPORT.

The speaker then referred to the All-Parties Conference and its efforts to formulate a national demand. The greatest achievement of this conference was the Constitution Committee's unanimous report popularly known as the "Nehru Report". For the first time in Congress politics, the Congress demand for a responsible government was embodied in a constitution. It was unfortunate that this report was indefinitely shelved, but the parties responsible for shelving it were outside the Congress.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

One more party within the Congress which had played a very important part in the country's politics, was the Nationalist Muslim Party. This party was organised and launched with a view to educate Muslim public opinion on nationalistic lines and to secure the support and sympathy of the Muslims for the national demand advocated by the Congress. Veteran public leaders like Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad championed this party and it was through their influence that Congress derived considerable strength from this party. Within its limitations, this party has striven to mould the Muslim opinion on Nationalistic lines.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

Speaking about the Lahore Congress of 1929 Mr. Patil remarked that this Congress was an epochal event in the history of the Congress, in every sense of the term. After full 44 years of trials and tribulations, the Congress at last adopted the ideology of complete national independence. One year's notice that was given to the British Government to concede Dominion Status to India lapsed on that eventful day which recorded India's resolve to fight for full national independence.

NEW IDEOLOGY

The Congress was practically unanimous when this decision was made. After the Lahore Congress, the whole country appeared to be electrified by the new ideology of which the foremost champion was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of Lahore Congress. The masses of India were roused to a point where adequate action on the part of the Congress became an immediate necessity.

The year 1930 was the most glorious year for the Indian National Congress. There was not even a talk of a second party within the Congress. The Congress concluded peace with the Government in terms of the famous Gandhi-Irwin pact.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS

The speaker then referred to the Congress Democratic Swaraj Party started in Maharashtra in 1933 and observed that the formation of this party, while yet the fight was on, was an unmistakable sikn of weakness, and indicipline in the Congress ranks. This party could not make much headway because it was without an ideology and it had no programme which could recommend itself to popular acceptance. Within a short time, this party became almost a forgotten incident.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Last but not the least was the Congress Socialist party which was formed within the Congress towards the end of the last Civil Disobedience Movement. It was not yet premature to form any judgment about this party and its leaders because it had a history of a few months only. However, it had to be admitted that the party had the advantage of a high ideology and its leadership though young and inexperienced, was all the same sufficiently energetic and determined.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 6 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 19 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 28 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
High Water: 3-27 15-14
Low Water: 9-10; 21-40

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind, with English mails of August 16, due at 3 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Bombay Rugby Tournament: Sherwood Foresters v. K. O. Y. L. I., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 1.

Gokul Ashtami: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S S Naldera with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Unemployment Problem" by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.

Bombay Medical Council Meeting, ground floor, Secretariat, 12 noon.

LECTURE ON UNITY

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. sharp at Jamiat's Hall (138 Nagdevi St.), when Mr Shaikh Ebrahim Moosa 'Monavur' will give a friendly talk in Gujarati on "Unity".

HON. SIR S. N. BHUTTO ON TOUR

The Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister of Local Self-Government will shortly proceed on tour to Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur.

The Minister will leave Poona for Ahmednagar on 8th September, and return on 10th, and will leave for Satara on 14th, returning on 16th.

He will proceed to Sholapur and Bijapur on 23rd coming back to Poona on the 29th.

ASPHYXIATED

"Asphyxiation either homicidal or accidental", was the verdict of the jury at the inquest on Wednesday held by the Coroner on the body of a newly born female child found abandoned in the refuse dung on Tuesday evening at a market gully in Pimpalwadi, Girgaum.

The mother has not been traced so far. No marks of violence were found on the body.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT REGAL

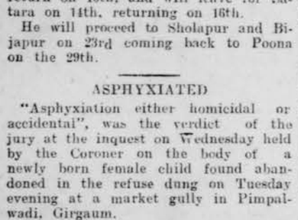
There has been a daily change of programme at the Regal Theatre, which commenced on Wednesday, when "Mata Hari" featuring Greta Garbo was screened.

To-day (Thursday) Norma Shearer and Lionel Barrymore in 'Free Soul' will be the feature, and to-morrow (Friday) "Private Lives" with Norma Shearer and Robert Montgomery, will be the attraction.

"GUJARATI LITERATURE"

Under the auspices of the Ratnasar Mandal Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya the well-known Gujarati writer and critic will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on a Bird's Eye View of the ancient and present Gujarati Literature at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Pandya will recite Gujarati poems. Mr P. C Tarapore will preside.

LAST 2 DAYS ONLY!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Concession to schools at 4 p.m.
Matinees Only



WHO KNOWS THIS MAY BE YOUR LAST CHANCE OF SEEING THIS PICTURE FOR A LONG WHILE! SO HURRY ALONG!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Free Soul". To-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Mouthpiece". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rupiekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishna Janma" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankee Don". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan, The Ape-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30 & and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Uncertain Lady" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Musical Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Song Recital By John McCormack. Half an Hour in Hawaii. 7-30 p.m Talk—"Oxford and Cambridge". 8-30 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-40 p.m. Concert by The School of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 8-15 interlude of gramophone records. 8-20 p.m. A ballad concert. 8-45 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. 9-30 p.m. A recital of gramophone records by Christopher Stone. 10-00 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A European Tour, a programme of gramophone records.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 5th September 1934.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Polk V-33' left Singapore on the 28th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 6th instant and sail again on the 7th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The N Y K steamer 'Ginya Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th August, and is due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 1st September.

S. S. 'Akita Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 29th August and is expected to arrive here on or about the 26th September.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.

A public meeting of members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community of Kanara and Kerala resident in Bombay and its suburbs was held at the Kashi Math, Walkeshwar, on Sunday last, when the "Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, Bombay," having for its objects the social, economic and spiritual betterment of the community was launched into existence and the draft rules of the Sabha were formally adopted.

A committee of 39 persons, representing various professions and trades in which the members of the community are engaged, was elected to manage the affairs of the Sabha during the year.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending to the committee to take early steps to have a census of the community taken and to establish a commercial advisory bureau, an unemployment advisory committee and a matrimonial information bureau. The committee was also advised to raise a fund to award scholarships to poor and deserving students and to help indigent members of the community who may be in dire need of medical and other relief.

THE REGAL
DAILY CHANGE OF FILM REVIVALS!
Two Shows at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY 30th AUG.	NORMA SHEARER AND LIONEL BARRYMORE	IN FREE SOUL
FRI. 31st AUG.	PRIVATE LIVES	WITH NORMA SHEARER and ROBT. MONTGOMERY

PORT TRUST NEW LOAN

Proposal Will Affect Annual Saving Of Rs. 7,000 In Debt Charges

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the Board approved an application to Government for sanction to float during 1935 a loan of Rs. 24,33,000 to repay the outstanding balances of certain loans advanced to the Bombay Port Trust by the Government of India in 1916 and 1917 and bearing interest at 4½ per cent., the whole amount of the new issue at 4 per cent. to be taken up for investment of the available cash balances of the Sinking and other Funds.

The proposal will effect an annual saving of over Rs. 7,000 in debt charges.

The quotation of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., for a supply of 7,000 steel sleepers for renewals on the Port Trust Railway during 1934-35 was accepted.

An estimated expenditure of Rs 21,300 against budget provision was sanctioned for constructing a 30-ft. road to serve Nos. 19 and 20 berths. Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall and to facilitate trooping arrangements.

LAW IS MORE ART THAN SCIENCE

Mr. Stone On "Legal Education"

Madras (By Mail).

The inaugural address of the Law College Moot Club was delivered, last evening, at the Law College by the Hon. Mr. Justice Stone, who took for his theme 'Legal Education.' Mr. K. Krishna Menon, Principal of the College presided.

LAW IS MORE ART THAN SCIENCE.

The speaker observed that Law was more an art than a science. The scientific part of it they should acquire at college. They should get as clear an idea of the science of law as possible because when they came to the practice of the law, they would find the scientific side of it disappearing. One could not become a successful winner of cases or even a successful decider of cases until one had got ingrained in him the art of seeing the point in a case and the art of developing that point in such a way as to make it appear ridiculous that anybody should argue to the contrary.

No man had ever achieved the position of being a really great lawyer unless he had had two gifts, namely, a complete grounding in the principles of law and the art of being able, out of a group of complex facts, to seize upon the essential points. They must also realise that mere volubility was not enough in the practice of law. It was not the number of words spoken, but the quality of the arguments advanced, that counted.

INDIAN LAWYERS VOLUBLE.

Of course in India they were, as a race, much more voluble and spoke very much quicker than those in England. The standard of learning amongst the better known Advocates here was exceedingly high and compared favourably indeed with the standard of learning possessed by the Advocates in London. But the former lacked the persuasiveness which the latter possessed, and that was due to the fact that their minds were so full of points and so full of law and they talked so quickly, that there was lacking in their arguments that cogency that was found in carefully considered utterances. The speaker would advise them all to practise the art of finding out the point in a case and then analysing it.

Proceeding, the speaker observed that while at college they should get themselves well grounded in legal principles. They should not charge their memories with too much case law, but they should read cases with a view to seeing what principles underlay the decisions.

LAW OFFERS POSITION AND MONEY.

In conclusion Mr. Justice Stone observed that law, in India as in England, had very rich prizes to offer; not only prizes of money, but prizes of position. They should never be able to achieve distinction in the honourable profession they were about to enter, unless they were straight. The greatest prizes could be won by their being industrious. The speaker finally wished them every success.

The Chairman, in the course of his concluding remarks, said that there was a proposal to ask the students to appear for some more examinations before they were allowed to set up practice. The speaker could recall to his mind a number of leading practitioners and judges who had achieved success without getting through half as many examinations as the present generation. They were told that they should be taught Insolvency, the law of Limitation, etc.

In England they would find that in these subjects students were not examined. The Chairman observed that every senior should devote a little more attention to the training of juniors. He would, therefore, suggest that they should have as few examinations as possible. The students should be taught the first principles of law and then sent to the proper offices to learn the various things that contributed to success in the profession.

Mr. Pranjivan U. Patel B.A., B.Com., (London), younger brother of Mr. Kashibhai Patel, Managing Director of Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd., who has just returned to India after a stay of three years in England. He has specialised in banking and finance and obtained practical training at the various branches and head office of the Midland Bank Ltd., London

ORDERS FOR RAT TRAPS

Dr. Collaco Urges Case Of Bombay Factories

"Bombay Citizens pay rates and taxes, and therefore, they should be patronised first".

With these words, Dr. A. J. Collaco, protested at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday against the action of the Municipal Commissioner in purchasing 600 rat-traps from the Deccan Rat Traps Factory, Jalgaon. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Standing Committee stated that he had sanctioned the purchase of the traps, as the Director of Haffkine Institute, who was consulted in the matter, had approved of the sample of the Deccan Rat Traps Factory.

Dr. Collaco, however, maintained that there were a number of rat trap factories in Bombay, and as they paid taxes to the Bombay Municipality, they should be given the first preference.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Bombay Factories had suoted more than Jalgaon factory. Besides the traps were already purchased. Dr. Collaco, however, hoped that the Commissioner would bear in mind the Bombay factories while giving orders next time.

The next items of interest were two letters from the Municipal Commissioner asking the Standing Committee's sanction to take action against two property holders in respect of private streets which they kept uneven, filthy and in insanitary condition.

The Madras Tanners' Association has telegraphed to the Commerce Member with the Government of India and to the members of the Legislative Assembly strongly favouring an Indo-German Trade Agreement.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Call To Cadets Of Student Officers Training Camp

(Through The Publicity Bureau Reception Committee)

All the students who have been enrolled for the Student Officers' training class are requested to be present for medical inspection at 3 P M (S. T.) on Saturday, the 1st September, at the Jinnah Hall.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION DISPUTES

"G" Ward Inquiry To-day At Congress House

Complaints from "G" Ward (Dadar) will be inquired into today (Thursday) at 8 A M (S. T.) at the Congress House. Complainants from this ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce. Other persons interested in the enquiry may also attend with the permission of the President.

Training Class In 'C' Ward

(Through The Publicity Bureau Reception Committee)

A meeting of all the volunteers of the Congress Reception Committee who desire to join the Training Class which is to be opened in 'C' Ward will be held at 'C' Ward Congress Committee Office Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi at 9 P M (S. T.)

Meetings Of Sub-Committees

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House to-day (Thursday):—

Abdul Gaffar Nagar Construction Committee at 6 P M (S. T.)
Mess Sub-Committee instead of 6 P M as previously announced at 7 P M (S. T.)
Reception Sub-Committee at 7 P M (S. T.)

"C" Ward Enquiry

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:

As complaints from some have been received that they did not get the notice about the enquiry sitting on last hearing in time, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Presiding Officer, has directed another final sitting for "C" Ward, which will take place at the Congress House to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p m (S. T.). Complainants and persons interested are hereby requested to take due notice of the sitting and attend the enquiry in the appointed time.

"F" Ward Enquiry

The adjourned enquiry into the "F" Ward (Parel) complaints will sit at the Congress House on Saturday, the 1st September 1934 at 7 p m (S. T.). Complainants and persons interested are requested to please attend the enquiry punctually.

Deputy Commissioner Did Not Act Illegally

MAGISTRATE HOLDS WARRANT WAS LEGALLY ISSUED

At the resumed hearing on Wednesday of the case in which (1) Bhimji Gandalal (2) Manilal Gandalal (3) Dongerji Premji (4) Bhagwandas Kalidas and (5) Gangadas Bhaidas were charged with gaming before Mr Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court an application was made by Mr D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor in respect of the report of the case which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on August 23

NOT AN ILLEGAL ACT

Mr. D'Cunha said that in the body of the report there appeared a passage, reading as follows "It appears that, Mr. D'Cunha stated, that the usual procedure contemplated in the Act was not followed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police." This would give the impression that the Deputy Commissioner had done an illegal act.

He pointed out that this was not correct.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad also agreed that the action of the Deputy Commissioner was not an illegal act.

The Magistrate observed that the issuing of the warrant by the Deputy Commissioner was legal and in accordance with the provisions in Section 6 of the Gaming Act.

ONLY FOR MAGISTRATE

In view of the grave allegations that had been made by the Defence Counsel. Mr D'Cunha stated that the information recorded by Mr. Wilkins had been handed to him to be given to the Magistrate for his information only

Rao Bahadur Setalvad objected to the Magistrate perusing the document unless the contents were going to be made known

MAGISTRATE DECLINES

The Magistrate ruled that the document was "privileged," but in fairness to the defence he would not peruse it.

Mr D'Cunha said that there were no interpolations made in the warrrant by Deputy Inspector Karnik. As a matter of fact, the panchnama would conclusively prove that the wording of the warrant was absolutely correct. A copy of the wording appeared in the panchnama These allegations aginst the officer were therefore unwarranted and without any truth.

Mr D'Cunha also pointed out that it was he who made an application for the issue of an immediate summons against the punter, who was absent on the last occasion The punter was now present in Court.

For want of time, the Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case to Sept. 5

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Their Long Trek

A batch of five volunteers have covered nearly 600 miles on foot and have arrived in Bombay for the purpose of serving during the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress as volunteers.

This would sound a bit fantastic if it were not true, but the five gentlemen are here in the city in flesh and blood!

The local Congress circles feel that there are already enough volunteers of this province itself who would be ready to serve in the next session, and it is considered that the present trek was an unnecessary one and, on the other hand, has necessitated issuing the circular notifying other provinces that such marches ought to be discouraged.

Such treks are not a new feature in connection with Congress session. There was, for instance, the long trek of a batch of National Medical College students from Bombay who attended a Congress session outside Bombay and rendered useful service.

For another session, a batch of volunteers from the Central Provinces walked for more than one thousand miles and attended the Congress.

It is hard to understand what useful purpose is served by this waste of time and energy.

Indian Soap Journal

The Indian Soap Journal (August 1934) edited by A. T. Ganguli, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta, price As. 8..

This journal, which was started last month, is the official organ of the All-India Soap-makers' Association.

In recent years, and especially during the last wave of the Swadeshi movement, the manufacture of soap has attracted the attention of Indian industrialists on a somewhat large scale. Several new soap factories have been started in this country during the past three or four years.

The object of the present publication is to provide such information as will prove of interest and value to the Indian soap-manufacturers. In the present issue the article by Dr. R. L. Datta and Tinkari Basu discussing the different uses of salt in standard soaps will be read with interest. Another article on "Chemistry and Soap Industry" by P. N. Das Gupta provides useful information on the subject. Extracts from various other foreign as well as Indian journals devoted to the subject are given in addition to useful statistical information concerning the industry.

Bombay's Water-Supply

For the past few weeks, the Tansa Lake as well as other municipal lakes has been overflowing but the Bombay citizens are still having the same old trouble about the shortage of water. Some times they feel that they are on ration as far as water supply is concerned. According to the municipal rules, those who waste water are prosecuted but millions of gallons of water are being wasted for the last few weeks by the overflowing of the lakes, and no one takes any notice of it. The citizens would have very much appreciated the considerateness of the Bombay Municipality if they had supplied water more generously than they are doing now instead of allowing the water to run to waste by overflowing. They could do this at least till the end of monsoon as occasional showers of rain keep the lakes overflowing till the end of October.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail; Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delai Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

Mysore Spinning Shows Good Profit

The Forty-First General Ordinary General Meeting of the Mysore Spinning and manufacturing Company Lt., was held at their Registered Office, Temple Bar Building, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday.

In the absence of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the permanent president, Mr. Albert Raymond took the chair.

The audited accounts of the Company showed a profit of Rs. 1,56,176-14-5 as a result of the Company's operations during the year 1934.

The Director's Reports and audited statements of accounts were adopted in the meeting and other business, mentioned in the agenda was also transacted.

The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks to the chair.

REQUEST TO SUBURBANITES

Wanted Donations For Peasants' Relief

The President, Suburban District Congress Committee writes from Bajaj Road, Vile Parle:—

"It was intended to raise a fund by sale of tickets of a Concert, but this arrangement being cancelled, the residents of the Suburbs are requested to contribute handsome donations for the peasants' relief. Wherever arrangement for receiving donations is not made they should be remitted to me.

The sum thus collected will be presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai (in case he is in Bombay) as the Peasants' Relief Purse, in the Royal Opera House on 31st instant at 6 p.m. A variety entertainment concert, free of charge, is also arranged in connection with this function. Invitation Cards for this function can be had from the Local Congress Committee. The seats are not reserved, the accommodation being limited.

It is hoped that the Suburbanites will rise to the occasion and swell the peasants' purse by thousands of rupees."

PATHE
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE MOUTH PIECE"
WITH
WARREN WILLIAM
SIDNEY FOX
ALINE MACMAHON
JACK LARUE
A MASTERPIECE OF DRAMATIC REALISM
NEXT CHANGE
GEORGE RAFT
IN
"THE TRUMPET BLOWS"
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ADOLPHE MENJOU
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

The Viceroy's address to the members of the Indian Legislatures was as cold and insipid as it could be. For the most part it was, in the words of our Simla Correspondent, a "departmental brief." It perhaps interested the members of the Legislatures but it will hardly enthuse the public in general. His thanks to the members for helping Government to pass several laws must have been more than formal. It is unusual for the head of the Executive to comment, either favourably or otherwise, on the work of the Presidents of the Legislatures; and, as our Simla Correspondent points out, when Lord Irwin once did so, he had to apologize to Mr. Patel. But Lord Willingdon must have had good reason to praise and even thank the Presidents for "the fairness and judgment with which they had secured the trust and confidence of every Honourable Member." We cannot say, however, if the compliment will help Sir Shanmukham Chetty in the forthcoming election. Praise by Lord Willingdon is hardly likely to appeal much to the voters.

More Pactse

The Viceroy also praised the Bombay-Lancashire Pact, and not without reason. He is not unaware that the country as a whole has denounced the Pact and is pledged not to use foreign cloth. But Lord Willingdon is not an Indian nor can he speak as the accredited representative of the people of India and, therefore, he has announced that his Government would be prepared to consider sympathetically more such pacts. He is discreetly reticent on the working of the Ottawa Pact but superfluously reminds us how his Government "attached the highest importance to the creation of closer ties between the industrialists in India and in the United Kingdom." Thinking similarly, the Governor of Ceylon has created some very close ties between Ceylon and Lancashire. And in India, too, we may have to reckon with still more pacts. For the present we have, in addition to the Pacts already effected, the assurance of the Viceroy that his countrymen in England are "full of goodwill and sympathy for the national aspirations of Indians in regard to political advance." And all that they want in return for this goodwill is a few safeguards and a few more Pacts.

How To Avoid C. D.

Dealing with the political situation in India, Lord Willingdon naturally makes much of the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement. He says:—

"That happy result I do not attribute so much to the action taken by the Government as to the sturdy good sense of the mass of the people of India whose representatives you are and whose opinions you reflect. There is now throughout the country a general recognition of the truth that the right road to progress is not through coercion or mass action and it is because of this that I have the confident hope that civil disobedience will not or cannot be revived."

The Viceroy attributes the suspension of the movement mainly to the good sense of the mass of the people but he is certainly not prepared to trust to that good sense in the future and withdraw the repressive laws that the Government have enacted with the help of a subservient legislature and to release Pundit Jawaharlal and all other political prisoners He attempts to give a popular sanction to the laws by describing the members of the legislature as the representatives of the people. But the next elections, in which the condemnation of the repressive laws is an important issue, will soon show who are the true representatives of the people and how the good sense of the mass of the people will express itself. As regards the observation on coercion and mass action, the people of India have never in recent times believed in, or resorted to, coercion though they still believe in peaceful legitimate mass action. And has a single country in the world won its freedom without mass action of some kind? The whole world will acknowledge, even if Lord Willingdon does not, that Mahatma Gandhi, more than any other man in the world, is striving with all his might to convert every violent mass movement in India into a non-violent one. The Viceroy cherishes the hope that Civil Disobedience will not be revived. We share that hope, though against hope, in the sense that there may be no occasion for the revival of the movement. That will depend not upon Gandhiji but entirely upon the British Government. Gandhiji himself has stated again and again that he will do his utmost to avert his own resort to Civil Disobedience. It is still open to the British Government to help him, and open 'bona fide' constitutional negotiations with him. That way is the best means to prevent the resumption of mass Civil Disobedience in India.

Flouting Public Opinion

Our Simla Correspondent's report about the voting on the Army Bill makes it clear that the Government very cleverly stage-managed the whole affair. Some members, he points out, absented themselves at voting time, "perhaps out of fear that their vote might annoy the Government or make their own election difficult." Mr. Ranga Iyer was bolder and not only refrained from moving his amendment but voted with Government — surprising none. However, a vast majority of the elected members voted against Government, who know full well that they are flouting public opinion, but who are determined to secure reactionary legislation before that opinion becomes stronger in the Assembly. In doing so they have failed to recognise the undesirability in their own interests, of humiliating Indian Commissioned Officers in their own Army by branding them with an inferior status on purely racial grounds. We do not think that the invidious discrimination introduced by the Army Bill will be relished either by the Indian Officers or the Indian forces.

Further Depreciation Impending?

European and American news about the currencies and exchanges of the world is as conflicting and bewildering as ever. The gold standard countries,—Belgium, France, Italy,—feel confirmed in the wisdom, benefit and honesty of the policies they have maintained, despite the orgy of depreciation and the frenzy of devaluation which have characterised the Anglo-Saxon nations on either side of the Atlantic. The repeated or implied threats of the Anglo-American bloc to force the world's exchanges to follow their own curve of depreciation have left them unmoved, as there is little evidence to show them the advantages of international dishonesty. A policy of all-round depreciation is futile and ineffective, even for the professed purpose of price-raising; for a general all-round depreciation of the media of exchange will only mean an all-round change in prices in the same direction, that can better no individual country or industry. Without a degree of stability, and an assurance of maintaining even the depreciated level, world commerce and confidence cannot improve. If the leading commercial nations of the world desire honestly to restore world trade and international credit,—and incidentally to rehabilitate their own industry, or productive organisation, there is no alternative but to restore some form of Gold Standard, fixed by international agreement, and maintained by all-round co-operation. Under those conditions suggestions for further devaluation impending cannot but be discounted as being fatal to the process of recovery.

But, even in the Anglo-Saxon countries, there is no reason to imagine a further dose of gratuitous depreciation. Neither trade returns nor statistics of production indicate that America would gain anything by devaluing the dollar to the limit permitted by the Congress. And, of course, should the United States devalue even below the point now maintained for the dollar, Britain is certain to weaken the pound sterling in proportion. The gain, if any is anticipated from such a course by the United States, will thus be more than neutralised in the domain of international commerce. Within that country, on the other hand, essays like this have already been proved to be falling far short of the mark, so far as the real problem of economic recovery is concerned. Even the silver experiment has yet to prove itself, so far as raising the general purchasing power of the silver-using countries of the world goes. In this state of things, it would be impolitic in the extreme for the United States merely to tinker with the mechanism of the commerce so as to facilitate the task of economic recovery. Currency is but a cog in the entire mechanism of modern economic organisation, and when the whole of that mechanism has been thrown out of gear, tinkering with one clog therein cannot mend matters.

PRESS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

State Aid To Writers

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

II

The Soviet Press pays for every line published, no matter what the subject, to the writer. Besides its professional reporters, each paper has an army of worker, peasant, office worker, youth woman and children correspondents, who are paid only when their material is used. These thousands of "pressmen" form the very backbone of the Soviet "Press and Policy." They indicate, and warn the Government of it shortcomings and weak points through "Self-criticism" and help the authorities to uncover and cope with its enemies, bureaucrats, saboteageurs and wreckers.

People's Interest

The "famous" queues of Russia have vanished for ever, except before the newspaper-kiosks. In the morning and evening thousands of people can be seen standing in line before the newsstands, each patiently waiting his turn for a newspaper. In spite of the enormous quantity of newspaper copies issued in the USSR., the demand is still greater than the supply; it increases from day to day. People, young and old alike, are interested in the papers, in finding out what is going on in their country under the Bolshevik Regime and abroad under the "Capitalist Regime."

Institute Of Journalism

In Moscow and other large cities there are State Institutes of Journalism where journalists are trained. In these schools the main attention is paid to correcting the "ideology" of the students. They are taught Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism—moulded into staunch communists, with the aim of creating a "Classless Society."

There are well organized Press Clubs where the journalists pass their leisure time in debates and games.

Book Printing

No less importance is attached to the work of publicity and book-printing in the Soviet Union than to the Press. The printing of books is concentrated in the hands of the "O. G. I. Z." or the "United State Publishing House."

As for newspapers, there is also a great demand for books in the Soviet Union. This demand has created a great number of writers—novelists, story-writers, playwrights, historians—all of whom are united into "The Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR."

A writer may enlist himself into membership in the above-mentioned Union (which is absolutely necessary if he expects his works to be published here) if he sympathizes with and supports the Soviet Regime.

Writers' Union

Some clauses from the regulations of the Writers' Union follow: "Writers of the U.S.S.R., standing in support of the Soviet Union and desiring to actively participate, with their writing, in the class struggle of the Proletariat in the construction of Socialism have organized themselves," runs the introduction of the regulations "into the U. S. Writers of the USSR. with the following aims: (1) to defend the

(Continued on page 7.)

WORK BEFORE US

Hold A National Convention To Prepare For Constituent Assembly

By Dr. Bhagwandas.

The most immediately urgent "National Work Before Us" is, it seems to me, to hold a National Convention of the most trusted leaders and representatives of all the most important political and religio-political parties now struggling for power, of different kinds, in different ways, and to make the very best possible effort, patiently, leisurely, without hurry, not grudging time, to listen to one another open-mindedly and sympathetically, to remove each other's doubts and difficulties to the utmost extent possible, to give-and-take, to think of and for the Indian People as a whole rather than in separate sections; and to—

(1) draft an agreed constitution for India which shall, as far as is humanly possible, guard and promote the just interests of all classes and individuals, with more regard to universal human needs than to particular exceptional sectional requirements. If a constitution is successfully drawn up which secures a preponderating measure of general agreement, then the next thing is—

Forging Sanctions

(2) Thoroughly to discuss all possible non-violent measures for realising that constitution, to agree upon the most practicable measures, and to take pledges to do the utmost each person can, as permitted by the conditions and circumstances of his life, to carry out those measures:

(3) the first of such measures must be the extensive and intensive education of the Indian people at large in the principles and the details of that constitution:

(4) then will come the election of a Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the methods of election laid down in the Constitution, under the auspices of the Indian National Congress (into which all parties would naturally and automatically merge as soon as they agree upon a Constitution).

Constituent Assembly

(5) the Constituent Assembly would confirm the draft Constitution with such changes as it may think necessary, and would thereafter take charge of the Congress Organisation, taking the place of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee and would open negotiations with the British and British-Indian Governments, and take all such legitimate and peaceful measures as may be necessary to realise the Constitution.

If no such generally agreed Constitution is arrived at, then the Congress should draw up its own Constitution for India and take further action as above, "mutatis mutandis".

Paper Resolutions

Sterile

So long ago as October 1933, I suggested the above, in substance, to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, and through him to Mahatma Gandhi, when they met at Poona, particularly suggesting that the new Constitution could and should be agreed upon as the Nehru Committee's was, at Calcutta, in December 1928. I also spoke to Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, later on, to the same effect. I have also published articles on the subject, through the kindness of the editors, in the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi, the "Bombay Chronicle" of Bombay, and other dailies. I also made the same suggestions to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad when I received, some months ago, a circular invitation, signed by him, for an All-Parties Conference to be held in Bombay. This was just the kind of move that was wanted, but was, unfortunately, postponed 'sine die.' It had also one very serious drawback, viz., that the movers proclaimed from the very outset that they would not countenance any action for the realisation of any constitution that might be agreed upon. They might at least have waited till the forms of possible action were placed before them for consideration. They could then have decided whether any could suit them or none. In the absence of action, mere paper-resolutions would obviously be sterile.

Anyhow, none of the leaders named above were willing to entertain the suggestions. They seemed all to have made up their minds that the different parties could not possibly agree, that it would be mere waste of time and trouble to call such a convention, that each party must go its own way. Yet, in politics, changes of views are always taking place; it is never too late to mind; and the proposers of the A. P. Conference can hold it still, most opportunely, at Bombay, before the Congress meets there at the end of October.

Whom To Choose

(6) Another item of work, far more important than even the five mentioned above, which, indeed is the very heart of the first item, I have been trying to press upon the attention of leaders and the general public, also, and also without success, so far, for these fourteen years. We have been very diligently, indeed incessantly, taught, these fourteen years, to practise non-violence, to wear khadi, to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity, to abolish untouchability—all very useful, very necessary, to teach. But we have not been taught at all "Whom and How to Choose" as our representatives, as our 'elect and select', for elective offers and places requiring the greatest trustworthiness. This is even more

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

BIHAR'S PLIGHT.

The flood situation in Bihar continues to be very grave. Though Patna is now said to be fairly out of danger, the simultaneous rise in the Sarju, the Ganges and the Sone has seriously affected a large number of towns and villages on the banks of these rivers. A press report issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad states that an area nearly 200 miles long and 10 to 15 miles in width has suffered, the greatest damage being concentrated near the confluence of the three rivers. Dr. Sayed Mahmud, whom we congratulate on his providential escape, believes that the havoc wrought is greater than that of the earthquake. Harrowing reports of the sufferings of the people are being received from various parts of the province, particularly from the district of Chapra where the present floods were preceded by the earthquake and the last flood.

PROBLEM OF RELIEF.

It is a colossal problem, indeed, to organise relief to the thousands who have been rendered utterly destitute, the position being particularly hard where all the available crop has been utterly damaged. The Bihar Central Relief Committee, started in connection with the earthquake, has promptly begun the work of rescue and relief, and it is gratifying to learn that the Committee is receiving full co-operation from the officials. We believe that the Committee can easily enough find the requisite number of devoted workers but will naturally find it hard to collect the requisite funds. It is, however, the duty of the whole country once again to hasten to the rescue of the afflicted province. It is also the duty of the local Government to make substantial grants for relief.

OTTO AGAIN!

Archduke Otto is again in the forefront of Europe's politics. Ex-King Alfonso is to visit the Rumanian King to "consult" him about his restoration to the Hapsburg throne. Italy is certainly inclined to favour Otto's claim to counter all possibilities of an Auschluss with Germany. For that very reason France may also agree with Italy. But, on the other hand, France may not ignore the "Little Entente." The latter is utterly opposed to the Hapsburg restoration which will involve a "revision of the Treaty," which, once begun, may prove troublesome both to France and her "Little" Allies. Then France has to balance rather carefully the respective influences in her own interests of Hapsburg-Italy entente on the one side and union with Germany on the other. The question of Archduke Otto is not easy of solution yet.

ANOTHER VISITATION?

The evasive replies to the questions in the Assembly about Miss Mayo's proposed second visit to India show that Government are still unable to identify themselves with the feelings and sentiments of the people. If they could, they would straightway disarm the suspicion in the minds of the questioners that Miss Mayo might again be helped by officials to vilify this country. Asked if Government would once again help her, Sir Henry Craik evaded the question and protested that she was not given any more courtesy than was shown to tourists. This suggests that Government may repeat similar courtesies to one who has woefully abused them before. If Government do so, it will be clear that there is more behind Miss Mayo's proposed second visit than is apparent to the people.

H. O. H. SCANDAL?

We hope the Corporation will readily accept Mr. Nariman's suggestion of a very thorough inquiry into the management, administration and working of the H.O.H. Fete Committee. The figures given by Mr. Nariman and the alleged instance of exploitation more than make out a 'prima facie' case. Even if half of the allegations are true, the whole affair is certainly "a scandal of the first magnitude." An Enquiry is urgently called for in the interests of all concerned.

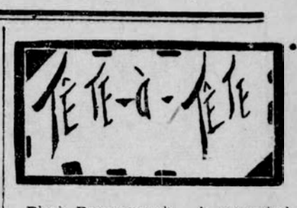
-PRESS VIEWS-

Unhappy Bihar

Bihar is still the unhappy sport of fate. Eight months have passed since the Province was convulsed by the most diastrous earthquake that has visited India in modern times; the people of Bihar have had time to get over the numbness of the shock, but not to repair even a part of the mischief done or to arm themselves against further calamities. And now floods have come in the wake of the earthquake—floods so sudden, so violent and so devastating that even in that country of vast mud-flats riven by endless water-courses, one has to go back more than ten years to find a similar disaster of anything like the same magnitude. The floods have sorely hit that part of the Province which lies to the north of the Ganges and which was the worst sufferer in the earthquake. Whether they will be soon brought under control depends upon many uncertain factors not the least of which is the chaotic change of levels of the river beds as a consequence of the earthquake, which has thrown the drainage system of the area affected out of gear. It will be the fervent prayer of their countrymen that the people of Bihar will be sustained in this new affliction by the undaunted fortitude with which they have made the world familiar and that everything that is humanly possible will be done to alleviate their distress and avert further damage. —"Hindu."

Wise Words

Diehards in Britain who believe that British goods can be forced on India would do well to ponder over the wise words uttered by Sir Basil Blackett in the course of a speech at Liverpool in mail week. Sir Basil said: "The Indian market for British goods will not be helped by a refusal of constitutional reform, and any attempt to force India to 'Buy British' would be disastrous. India has a unique capacity for doing without and immense powers of resistance. In particular an attempt to take away from India the fiscal freedom she has enjoyed since 1921 would have the worst possible results both in the political and in the commercial sphere." This is not anything new, but constant reiterations of well-recognised facts can go some way at least in convincing the British public that conciliation is the best trade policy.—"Justice."



Bhai Parmananda is reported to have gone into the popular lobby on Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Army Bill with some evident hesitation. Was it to vindicate his membership of the "Congress Nationalist" Party?

* * * *

"Delhi Spends A Meatless Day"
—Sunday item in a Delhi contemporary.

It was not, however, to prepare well in advance for the Great Event on Wednesday.

* * * *

"The expectation that the Viceroy would give a smoke impression of his recent visit to England created unusual interest..."

Well, and hasn't it been most foggily fulfilled?

* * * *

His Excellency did not confine himself to impressions in England; he did a bit of smoke screening on the spot too—as when he referred to M.L.A.'s as "representatives" of the mass of the people of India."

* * * *

And His Excellency went on to add "whose opinion you reflect." The assertion may or may not have been made as a compliment to the double-convexity of the "representatives." But a report has it that Mr. C. S Ranga Iyer blushed in humble and loyal deprecation——invisibly

* * * *

The Northern Ireland authorities have issued an order prohibiting General O'Duffy from entering their territory.

Our authorities do better. They prohibit objectionable persons from entering those persons' own territory—sorry we mean home. Territory, of course, doesn't belong to them.

* * * *

The Australian Cabinet has decided to stand by the new cotton duties despite Lancashire's protest. India must make good the loss and teach Australia a lesson in Imperial obligations.

* * * *

A correspondent in correction of his earlier suggests says that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a habitual wearer of Khaddar and, therefore, entitled to be elected to the A.I.C.C.

Good, but if he is a habitual wearer of Khaddar then he is not entitled to be Mr Jamnadas Mehta.

But clothes really don't matter. As a Persian poet says:

"Ba har range ke khwahi jama mey posh
Man andaze quadat ra mey shenasam."

* * * *

"VICEROY'S GOOD-WILL GESTURE"

--Bori Bundar Minor.

The report, however, doesn't say what His Excellency did.

But we are sure the omission will have been made this morning in the Simla correspondent's histrionics.

* * * *

Ever since the election of Sir Shanmukham Chetty to the Chair, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed——the "humorist" M.L.A ——has, we learn, scrupulously kept away from the Chamber.

We sympathise with him.

* * * *

Ex-King Alfonso of Spain is reported to be working on behalf of Archduke Otto's claim to the 'throne' of Austria

The royal unemployed might make a regular job of it by organising a Royal Unemployment Bureau.

* * * *

The Hoboken police are prosecuting a middle aged man who sold his wife for £140

Serve him right. The over-greedy fool.

* * * *

Tommy was being examined in the Catechism by the visiting minister.

"What is meant by regeneration?" asked the minister.

"Why it's just being born again," replied the lad, with some maternal prompting.

"And wouldn't you like to be born again?"

No reply to this, even under paternal pressure, until finally in desperation the truth came out: "I ain't taking any chances on being a girl."

ROYAL WEDDING IN DECEMBER

Event To Come Off On Prince George's Birthday

LONDON, August 29.

The marriage of Prince George with Princess Marina is likely to come off in the neighbourhood of Prince George's birthday on 20th December. It is almost certain that it will be at Westminster Abbey.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE GEORGE

ROMANCE ON "LAKE OF GOD"

Story Of Prince's Love

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Prince George this morning motored to Princess Marina from Saltzburg to Prince Paul's castle on the romantic "Lake of God" where their friendship was formed while stalking a Chamois deer on the Slovenian Alps and ripened into love. It is anticipated that Prince George might return by air within 10 days probably accompanied by Princess Marina.

The couple this morning flooded with telegrams of congratulations from all over the world. Princess Marina had always been a favourite with the English Royal family. She was a very popular figure in the recent London Seasons. Both she and Prince George are fond of music and sport. Princess Marina like her father is a talented portrait painter.

Prince George who gets the civil list grant of 10,000 sterling per annum, automatically gets 15,000 more on marriage.

Betrothal To Princess Marina Of Greece

LONDON, August 28.

A Court Circular announces that Prince George has been betrothed to Princess Marina, the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece.

An official announcement from Balmoral Castle says:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved son Prince George to Princess Marina, the daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece, to which union the King has gladly given his consent."—Reuter

HOLIDAY ROMANCE CAUSES SURPRISE

LONDON, August 29.

It understood that Prince George's engagement, which has caused great surprise, is the culmination of a holiday romance.

Prince George was holidaying in Yugoslavia as the guest of Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia and Princess Marina, the youngest sister of Princess Paul was staying with them. Prince George, who first met Princess Marina five years ago when the Princess was privately visiting Britain, left England by air on August 15 and began his holiday at Prince Paul's summer residence at Bohinsko Lake in the Slovenian Alps

After Princess Marina had accepted Prince George's proposal he wired to Balmoral Castle to ask the King's consent

Princess Marina, whose parents have also given their consent was born on November 30, 1906 and is the youngest of Prince Nicholas' three daughters Prince George is remaining in Yugoslavia a week or ten days longer.

It is authoritatively stated that future plans have not yet been settled, and no plans have been made regarding the marriage which it is assumed will occur in England.—Reuter's Special.

ASSURED OF GREAT WELCOME

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Princess Marina is assured of an affectionate welcome in Britain where the announcement of her betrothal has been greeted with universal felicitation, says "The Times," in a leading article. The paper adds "By character, personality and training the Prince has amply earned the congratulations and good wishes of millions of his father's subjects, while Princess Marina was already known here for her grace and charm. It is easy to prophesy that she will quickly win the hearts of all British people."

Princess Marina speaks English very fluently.—Reuter' Extra Special.

Career Of Prince George

H. R. H. Prince George is the 4th son of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary. He was born on December 20, 1902, and entered the Navy in 1916. He was made a midshipman in 1921, and received the title of K. G. on his twentyfirst birthday in 1923. He was created a Freeman of the City of London and awarded G.C.V.C., in 1924.

In 1926 while on the China Station still working in the Navy, he was made a Lieutenant. In 1927, he paid a visit to the Prince of Wales' Canadian Ranch. The same year, he was appointed to H.M.S. Nelson and to the Durban the following year.

His Naval career, however, terminated, owing to reasons of health in 1929. After that he joined the Western Department, of the Foreign Office. In 1931, he accompanied the Prince of Wales on a visit to South America and on his return in April, he fulfilled a wide variety of public duties in 1932.

Prince George was appointed the Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

IN SEARCH OF REMNANTS OF THE PAST

Famous London Prof. Bids Farewell To Native Country

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The famous 81 year-old archaeologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, left London for Jerusalem 'en route' to Northern Syria where he intends to search for the remains of the civilisation 5,000 years old.

"My work in Britain is finished. I feel there is plenty for me to do in Northern Syria and there, I think, the rest of of my days might be spent," Sir F. Petrie declared. He added:

"I am not a bit sorry to leave England, perhaps for ever, because there is a good deal to be learned in Syria of one of the greatest periods of history."

Sir F. Petrie, who is accompanied by Lady Petrie, has given up the Professorship in London University and has closed his home in Hampstead.

ALCAZAR WINS EBOR HANDICAP

LONDON, August 29.

The Ebor Handicap run at York to-day over a distance of one mile, six furlongs, resulted as follows:—

ALCAZAR	1.
DISARMAMENT	2.
SOLMINT	3.

Fourteen ran.

Won by 3/4 length. Neck separated the second from the third.

Following were the starting prices:—10 to 1 Alcazar; 6-1 Disarmament and 100-1 Solmint.—Reuter's Special.

The Government of Madras have forwarded to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a scheme for research into bananas with a view to examine the commercial possibilities for spreading the bananas in Northern India.

FOREIGNERS EXPELLED

Arrested By Nazis For Alleged Communist Activities

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

Suspicions that they are conducting communist propaganda in Germany have caused the arrest of four Britishers, two French men and three Spaniards.

Police believed that the men belonged to the International Committee which is striving to obtain the release of Thaelmann, German communist leader.

Some of the prisoners were arrested while bathing at Wansea near Berlin. To-day the police have released all the accused on the condition that they quit Germany immediately.—Reuter.

DE VALERA'S GREETINGS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29

Mr De Valera, President of the Irish Free State, in a message to the annual Krishna Number of the "Daily Tej" to-day says:—"I am glad to be able to send renewed greetings to the people of India I assure them good wishes of the Irish Nation and our earnest hope for their future welfare and happiness."—United Press.

ONLY ARYANS FOR CHURCH!

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

The Aryan paragraph which aroused great opposition in the Evangelical Church, leading to its cancellation on January 4, has reappeared as law and was published to-day thus creating a further obstacle to the Church pacification.

The Law prescribes that the Pastors and the Church officials who are unable to provide their Aryan descent or who had married non-Aryans will be pensioned forthwith Those "politically unreliable" also will be removed from Church posts.—Reuter

'F' WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Polling Officer Admits Impersonations And Irregularities

Four more persons gave evidence on Wednesday before Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Fact Finding Officer, who is carrying on an enquiry into the "F" Ward election dispute. The enquiry was not open to the press.

It is understood that Mr. Ramnarayan, one of the voters, giving evidence stated that the arrangements were so bad at the election booth and there were so many impersonations that the Polling Officer himself got disgusted and had written out his resignation to be handed over but was persuaded an official of the B. P. C. C. from doing so

Mr. C. K. Subramanyam, replying to a question admitted that he had written out his resignation, but did not hand it over as he was persuaded not to resign by an official of the B. P. C. C.

Further, the Polling Officer stated that there were many impersonations and descrepancies in voting.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami wanted to cross-examine the Polling Officer on the facts contained in the Report of the Polling Officer.

Mr. Nariman ruled it out of order.

Replying to Mr. B. N. Meheshri, the Polling Officer stated that after the polling was over, he handed over the ballot boxes to the Vice-President and Secretary of the Ward who were there along with the scrutineers.

To a question from C. K. Narayanaswami, he stated that he could quote specific instances of impersonation from his own record.

The enjuiry has been postponed to Saturday evening.

U. S. AIRMAN REACHES SAFELY

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.

The American airman John Leight has arrived safely at Julianehaab.—Reuter.

The Sikh Missionaries of the Golden Temple Managing Committee of Amritsar addressed several big gatherings held at Baba Bakala and exhorted the audience to prepare for the fight against the Communal Award.

The Centrai Committee of the Viceroy's Relief Fund which was organised by the Jodhpur Government has collected Rs. 75,000 uptil now, which has already been remitted to the Fund.

GERMANY'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

Confidence Restored On Berlin Bourse By Dr. Schacht's Speech

BERLIN, August 28.

Germany is pursuing undaunted her new policy of buying only what she is capable of paying for. This control will become even more stringent when on expiration of the current contracts foreign currencies will be released by the Reichsbank only within the limits of incoming currencies.

Meanwhile it is announced that the foreign currency allotment for imports in September remains unchanged at 5 per cent. of the average requirements of 1930/1931, the allotment referring to contracts concluded before June 1, and in the case of rubber to those contracted before July 1.

The best commentary on Dr. Schacht's speech of June 26th, is the relative steadiness in value on the Berlin Bourse, and the upward movement of those shares likely to engage in intensive production of substitute raw materials.—Reuter.

PRESS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6).

interests of the working class by means of the truthful interpretation of the history of the class struggle; (2) to train the masses in a socialist spirit; (3) to create new writers out of workers, peasants, and Red Armymen by means of propaganda, through the fine Arts—to help improve the quality of young writers; (4) to help, in all possible ways, the writers of the National Minorities, and their literature; (5) to develop the spirit of internationalism. A writer who works against the interests of the Soviet Union and its programme of socialist construction is liable to exclusion from the Union."

Thus, we see, great attention is paid to the ideology of the writer. In no case is the work of an anti-Soviet or insincere writer published, despite his talent or fame, or the power and beauty of his language his pen may possess.

State Aid To Writers

Writer's manuscripts are submitted to the literary department of the "O. G. I. Z." for publication. Here the works are read by the editors and accepted or rejected on their responsibility. One-third of the honorarium of an accepted manuscript is paid to the author before, the rest immediately after the publication.

Another method is that of making a contract with the writers. An author is asked to write a book on some subject selected by the editor; a contract is then concluded between the writer and the "O. G. I. Z.", which organization pays a certain advance fee, not returnable, should the editor reject the book.

Writers in the Soviet Union are well-paid and enjoy a more privileged status than any other category of brain workers. They are well-housed, well-fed, and given every opportunity to lead a tranquil life. Their expenses for travelling, at home and abroad (when they are sent on commissions) are paid by the Government.

After the editors "O.K." the Mss., they are submitted to "Glavlit" for censorship (compulsory in all cases).

Book-Selling In Russia

In book-publishing the USSR., occupies the foremost place in the world. In 1928 34,212 titles in 266,700,000 copies (1,400,000,000 printed lists) were published. In 1932 the number of titles published was increased to 49,451. This number includes all the books published in the USSR., in 104 languages.

Some of the books are published in astounding numbers. During the last two years, for instance, the work of Marx and Engels were published in 7,000,000 copies; Lenin's in 16,000,000 copies; of Stalin's report to the 17th Communist Congress 8,000,000 copies were issued (in the first 3 months of 1934); and textbooks on political training was circulated to the extent of 7,500,000 copies.

Notwithstanding the unusual amount of books published there is still a great shortage of them. This has compelled the Government to call for unheard-of speed in the development of the paper industry, and has caused it to establish many new printing houses. All the equipment necessary to the printing work is at present manufactured in the U.S.S.R. A point has been reached where very little has to be imported from abroad.

FRICTION IN WEI-HEI-WEI

Japanese Warships Ordered To Stand By At Chefoo

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.

Japanese warships at Chefoo have been ordered to stand by, ready to dash to Weihaiwei in consequence of what is semi-officially described as a slightly tense situation, exemplified by a freefight among Chinese and Japanese civilians.—Reuter.

U. S. TEXTILE STRIKE

Conference Of Disputants Called On Thursday

WASHINGTON, Aug 29.

With a view to averting the threatened textile strike Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Chairman of the National Labour Relations Board, has invited members of the Cotton Textile Institute and the leaders of the United Textile Workers to a conference on Thursday. The workers of the Strike Committee have accepted but reiterated that a general walkout can be averted only by definite concessions.

Meanwhile according to Mr Francis Gorman, head of the Strike Committee, the textile factories in Alabama are being converted into fortresses bristling with machine guns equipped with teargas but this is flatly denied by the factory owners.—Reuter.

IS IT INFLATION?

Monetary Experts On Morganthau's Announcement

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

With reference to Mr. Morganthau's announcement some monetary experts are of opinion that the use of gold profits for budgetary purposes would be a form of inflation, namely, 2,800,000,000 dollars currency expansion since the profit would be converted into paper money and issued in payment of the debt.

Wall Street, however, is reassured by the announcement because it declared that the proceeds gold devaluation will be under lock and key instead of being poured out immediately, thus swelling the already swollen reserves of the banking system where they have potential credit of the expansion power to the extent of 28,000,000,000 dollars instead of the 2,800,000,000 contemplated.

When the gold profits will be diverted to the revenues has not been disclosed, but it is believed that it would be as soon as world recovery has assured a normally stable international currency.

U. S. WILL REDUCE NATIONAL DEBT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

Mr. Morgenthau in a broadcast address informed the nation that the profit from gold-stock realised by Government through the devaluation of dollar will eventually be used to reduce the National Debt.

He said for the present the profit would remain under lock and key, and most of it was segregated in the Stabilisation Fund," but we ultimately expect this profit to flow back into the stream of our other revenues and thereby reduce the National Debt."

Estimating the net cost of "New Deal," Mr. Morgenthau said against an increase of 6,000,000,000 dollars in the National Debt the following assets should be deducted. First an increase of 1,600,000,000 dollars in Treasury's cash balance since March fourth 1933; second gold profit amounting to 2,800,000,000 dollars; and third, increase in the net assets of agencies wholly owned and financed by Government amounting to 1,095,000,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY

TOKIO, Aug. 28.

The Japanese Government, according to the newspaper "Asahi," have informally decided to denounce the Washington Naval Treaty and the Cabinet will decide the matter in ten days time. Formal denunciation was a foregone conclusion.

The Navy wants denunciation before the naval talks in London in October, but it is still undecided whether it will be before or after the talks.—Reuter.

Cause Of Vienna Clash

Lower Austrian Heimwehr Object To Be Under Command Of Vienna Officer

VIENNA, Aug. 28.

It is reported that the rival parties in the Heimwehr revolt belonged respectively to the Lower Austrian Heimwehr commanded by Prince Starhemberg and the Vienna Heimwehr led by Major Fey.

The former are reported to have objected to being under the supreme command of a Vienna officer. It is semi-officially denied that there was any fighting between the police and Heimwehr.

All is now quiet in the city.

An earlier message said:—

Strong police detachments raided the Heimwehr barracks in the suburb of Floridsdorf and, after severe fighting, made numerous arrests.

Floridsdorf is the workers' district where fierce fighting occurred in February last.

The raid was a sequel to a mutiny on the part of the garrison against the Commander-in-Chief whom they declared to have been dismissed and arrested as "not devoting his services to the aims of the Heimwehr."

The rebels and loyalists fought with sticks, bayonets and revolvers. The flying squad of the police wearing steel helmets with bayonets fixed rushed to the spot in motor lorries and order was restored after an hour's fighting. The police are now guarding the barracks at strategic points in the vicinity.

It is believed that many have been wounded in the revolt. Hundreds of on-lookers are gathering, in the streets around the barracks, watching silently while the police stand on guard, armed with machine-guns and pistols.

It is officially stated that the Austrian Government will publish shortly before the next meeting of the League Assembly a "brown book" on the July revolt, which led to the murder of Dr. Dollfuss in Vienna. It is understood that the book will accuse Germany of complicity in the "putsch." It is reliably stated that Herr von Papen will not return from Germany until after its publication, so that he will not be compelled to declare Germany's viewspoint.—Reuter.

PRINCE STARHEMBERG.

RESTORATION OF HAPSBURG DYNASTY

Incompatible With Maintenance Of European Peace

LONDON, Aug. 28.

With regard to the Bukharest reports concerning the Austrian throne, it is felt in London that Rumanian opinion would not approve the adoption of any policy which might strain the solidarity of the Little Entente, and both Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia still consider that the Hapsburg restoration would be incompatible with the maintenance of peace in Europe.—Reuter.

WHEN BRITAIN LOOKS FOR HERSELF

INDIAN TRADE HAS TO SUFFER

Interesting Question In Assembly On German Ban On Currency

SIMLA, Aug. 29

Mr Neogy put a short notice question regarding certain exchange restrictions that had been put upon foreign trade in Germany which it was said, had resulted in serious disadvantage to the Indian exporter, rendering it impossible to carry on India's export trade with Germany. Mr. Neogy also asked why when a special exchange agreement was concluded between Germany and th British Government India's case was not considered?

AWAITING REPLY

Sir Joseph Bhore replied:—"The Government are aware that the British Government India's found it necessary to impose restrictions on the supply of foreign exchange. They are not aware of the extent to which these restrictions have placed a handicap on India's export trade, but on receipt of a representation a few days ago, the Indian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg was asked by telegram for a full report on the situation. This report has not yet been received and I shall reply to the Hon'ble member's questions as soon as the necessary information is available. The situation is receiving the careful attention of the Government of India."

STATEMENT ON FRIDAY

Mr. Neogy: Does the Hon'ble member expect to be able to give a reply by the 31st August?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I hope so. I have understood within the last minute or two that a reply has just come from Hamburg. If so, I shall make a statement on Friday.

Mr. Neogy: Not to-morrow?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I shuld like to consider it before making a reply.

Mr. B Das: While Reuters' gave out a statement regarding the Anglo-German exchange agreement, the Indian Trade Commissioner did not take the opportunity to acquaint the Government about the matter?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Probably he did not know.

Mr. Neogy: Would it be permissible to put questions when the Hon'ble member makes a statement on Friday?

President: I will allow that.

IT HAPPENED TO ME!

Dr. Ziauddin: Are the Government aware that banks in Germany have put a restriction that any money belonging to Indians cannot be used for any trade purposes and that Indians can only draw 200 marks per month?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I have no information

Dr. Ziauddin: It happened in my own case.

Mr B Das: Was it not the duty of the Indian Trade Commissioner to find out?

President: I think the Hon'ble member can wait till the statement is made

Mr B. Das: I only wanted to know why he did not take any steps to acquaint the Government of India.

Sir Joseph Bhore: I cannot say why he did not do so.—A. P.

France Will Stick To Gold Standard

PARIS, Aug. 28.

It is authoritatively learnt that the French Government is unperturbed by the present campaign in favour of devaluation of the franc, and is as determined as ever to keep her currency on gold. The Government's advisers and leading bankers emphasise the strength of the franc, among the contributory factors thereto being the gold reserves exceeding 80,000,000,000 francs possessed by the Bank of France, a balanced budget, and the Government's policy of encouraging trade revival.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Maharashtra A.I.C.C. Elections

AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS

Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, the President of the M.P.C.C. has issued circulars along with the list of the candidates for the A.I.C.C. to support certain candidates who have been nominated on behalf of the Democratic Swarajist Party under the guise of the so-called settlement between the Maharashtra Congress Party and the Democratic Party. It is clear that this so-called settlement is not with the M.P.C.C. which is the only real body that can represent the A.I.C.C.

The so-called settlement which has been arrived at between the parties mentioned by the President of the M.P.C.C. is utterly unconstitutionally drawn up. Any settlement arrived at between any parties, becomes official settlement if it is sanctioned by the general body of the parties concerned (M.P.C.C.) in this case.

Constitutionally, it is the duty of the President of the M.P.C.C. to get ratified the so-called settlement arrived at between both the parties before the nomination of the candidates of the Democratic Swaraj Party. The so-called settlement requires the previous sanction of the M.P.C.C. before it comes into force, but in this case the sanction has not been obtained.

The candidates of the Democratic Swaraj Party, who are nominated and have stood for the A.I.C.C. through the M.P.C.C. never observed the discipline of the Congress.

Sjt. Wasukaka Joshi has supported my complaint because the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party concerned, not only do not observe the discipline of the Congress so far as the Khadi franchise is concerned, but also they have broken the discipline of the Congress in several respects, the leading article in "Kesari" of 7-8-'34, over the signature of Mr. N.C. Kelkar himself, substantially proves my contention. It is not only damaging the prestige of the Congress and the Working Committee but it also violates all the rules of etiquette.

Another instance of not observing the rules is that Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, who is one of the candidates for the A.I.C.C. through the M.P.C.C. and whose name has been included in his election ticket by Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, has declared that he is going to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Bombay Constituency, without the sanction of the Congress Parliamentary Board of Maharashtra.

These are the sufficient proofs to say that the so-called settlement has already been violated by the Democratic Swaraj Party.

I would like to request the members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to consider also whether the so-called settlement has allowed us to sacrifice the principles of the Congress under any circumstances and at any cost.

Further whether the article published in "Kesari" of 7-8-1934 over the signature of Mr. N. C. Kelkar does not violate the so-called settlement.

In my opinion Sjt. Shankerrao Deo has sacrificed the principles of the Congress in bargaining with the Democratic Swaraj Party and he has in a high-handed manner abused the power vested in him by the M.P.C.C. and Sjt. N.V. Gadgil has joined the hands with him.

Under such circumstances I request the members of the M.P.C.C. to rise to the occasion to get justice in this matter. I have already informed the President of the Indian National Congress and also Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, of this matter. Those who agree with these views will please write to me to enable me to move the resolution to this effect in the open session of the M.P.C.C. which is to be held at Ahmednagar on the 9th September.

Hoping needful to be done by every member, who loves truth and freedom.—Yours etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL,
President, Poona Cantt. C.C.,
and the Member of the M.P.C.C.
Bhawaker Building,
Main Street,
Poona 1.

"Social Workers Honoured"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the letter of "An Indian Christian" appearing in the columns of your esteemed paper under the caption "Social Workers Honoured" in the issue of Tuesday it is strange that "Indian Christians" does not even know the meaning of the word "Pastor." In his zeal to give vent to his heart-burning, he dwells on a subject which is not only foreign to him but which he could only see with his eyes and has not the brains to understand, when he speaks of social service in the strain he does. This, Sir, you will perhaps say, is a case for pity rather than for censure. I readily agree.

Suffice it to say that the notice which your esteemed paper was pleased to take of, regarding the services rendered by these two gentlemen. Revd. W. J. Battise and Rao Saheb B. Y. Khisty, has gladdened the hearts of the Christians. There is no misgivings in their minds of the status of these two gentlemen or of the valuable services rendered by them to the community.

A pin prick sometimes deflates a full blown tyre, or a pebble may crack a vacant pate, but veiled insinuations of the kind contained in the letter cannot have the slightest effect on the merit of these two gentlemen.

I hope, Sir, that you will in fairness to these two gentlemen and to the thousands of Christians who hold these gentlemen in esteem give publicity to this letter and allow your correspondent. "An Indian Christian" to continue to live in the land of "I wonder" in which he has sought refuge, and to which he rightly belongs.—Yours. etc

"L. J."

Aug 28.

All-India Harijan Conference

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have already informed the public that no move was made by any responsible leader of the Nationalist Harijans to convene a Conference of the Nationalist Harijans of all India in Bombay. Now, Mr. B.J. Devrukhkar, who has announced himself to be the organising secretary of the ensuing Conference, publishes that only those Harijans who are members of the Congress or who had been to jail during the C.D. movement can participate in the proceedings of this Conference. We wish to make it clear to the public that Mr. Devrukhkar had never been to jail as a Satyagrahi. He, through the oversight of the Police, was taken to jail and was released on parole. He is not backed by any member of the Harijan community—not even by the Chamhhars, of which community he is a member. If Mr. Devrukhkar wants to prove his credentials to the public let him do so in a public Harijan meeting. We, being the members of the Congress challenge him to prove his credentials in a meeting of the Harijan members of the Congress. Before publishing the news of his being elected as the organising Secretary, did he consult the Harijan members of the Congress? What right has he got to request the Congress-mnded Harijans to support his move? We know for certain that neither Mahatmaji nor Dr. Ambedkar, nor Rao Bahadur Rajah nor a group of the Congress-minded Harijans had ever thought of touching the Poona Pact. Why is Mr. Devrukhkar so anxious of taking up the Poona Pact for consideration now? He was not a party to the Poona Pact. What are his intentions in holding a Conference? We should like to request the members and workers of the Congress to think hundred times before they wish to do anything in connection with the Conference in question.

If Mr. Devrukhkar styles himself to be a Congressman, why should he try to create a separate party when the Congress itself is doing the needful for the time being?—Yours etc.,

KHIMJI M. RATHOD,
Editor, "Harijan Samachar."
TRIBHUWAN D. CHAWDA,
Member of B.P.C.C.

DETENU COMMITS SUICIDE

BERHAMPUR (Bengal), August 29.

Benoy Choudhury of Chittagong a detenu at the Berhampur detention camp, committed suicide on the night of the 27th.—A. P.

The President of the Sultanpur (Kapurthala State) Municipality has announced that all ghee for sale should first be brought to the Municipal Committee's Office for inspection, because many complaints regarding the bad quality of the ghee sold in the bazaars have been received.

Our Poona Letter

DEVOTION OF EFFORTS FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT

Kaka Kalelkar's Address At Tilak Vidyapith

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The thirteenth annual convocation of the Tilak Rastriya Vidyapith was held in the Tilak Memorial Hall last evening Mr. J. S. Karandikar presiding. Nearly 500 people including a good many leading citizens and some ladies were present at the occasion.

Degrees were presented at the hands of Mr. Karandikar to two graduates in commerce and three in Ayurveda (Indian Medicine).

Acharya Dattatreya Balkrishna famous as Kaka Kalelkar of the Gujerat Vidyapith delivered the Convocation address. Having defined national education as that education which leads to the achievement of our freedom, Acharya Kalelkar exhorted the young generation to devote their efforts to the cause of village uplift. Women's education served as the best background for free and compulsory education all over the nation.

The report of the Vidyapith as was presented on the occasion by Acharya S. K. Bhave showed remarkable progress by various institutions affiliated to the Vidyapith.

Sjt. N. V. Gadgil has gone on a tour in the Nasik District with regard to the Assembly election propaganda. Sjt. Popatlal Shah accompanies him.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who had gone to Calcutta to attend the Nationalists Conference, returned here yesterday morning.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is meeting at Ahmednagar on the 9th of September, when, it is reported, the results of elections to the All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra will be announced. Meanwhile voting slips are understood to have been forwarded to the voters. Twenty-seven candidates are contesting the elections of which sixteen are to be elected.

SARDAR ASKED TO DECLARE A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS VOID

Mr. Maganbhai Isharbhai Patel, President of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, has to-day sent a telegram to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress president, requesting him to declare null and void the elections to the A.I.C.C. from Maharashtra.

It is alleged in the telegram that the election system is unconstitutional, that it has overstepped the democratic principles of the Congress creed, and lastly, that the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee brought pressure upon certain individuals with regard to these elections. An immediate enquiry in the whole matter, it is said, has been demanded. Messrs. Vasukaka Joshi, Ganeshshastri Joshi, Balukaka Kanitkar and Kashinathrao Pashankr have supported this plea.

Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and Popatlal Shah returned to Poona today (27th) from their Nasik tour.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Twenty seven persons arrested among others in the mass coup laid by the Poona police on city gambling days a few days back, were sentenced by the City Magistrate to-day to fine ranging between Rs. 12 and Rs. 250 each.

NOTICE SERVED ON "TRIKAL" EDITOR.

Principal P. K. Atre, the celebrated Marathi writer, who has sued "Vividha Vritta" and "Vihar", two vernacular weeklies of Bombay for alleged defamation, has to-day given notice to the Editor printer and publisher of "Trikal" a local daily for an editorial published in to-day's weekly issue of the journal, which Mr. Atre alleges is prejudicial to his interests in the case.

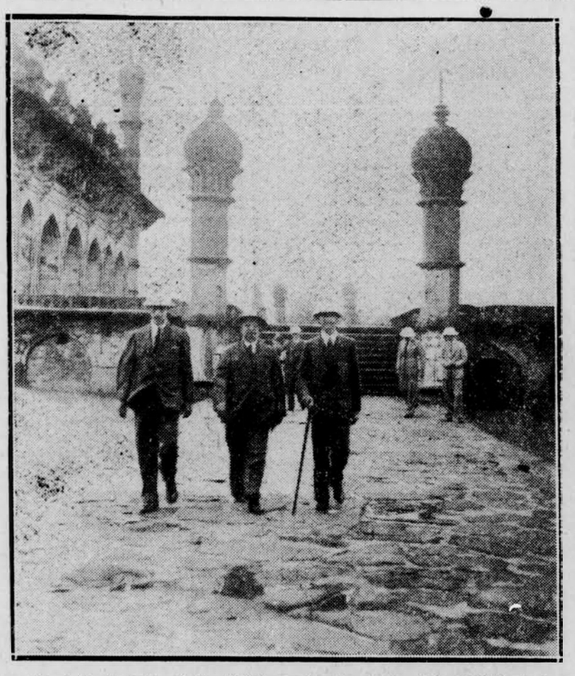
CRICKET MATCH.

Fergusson and Agricultural colleges met to-day in the first round for the David Cup Cricket matches on the Deccan Gymkhana ground this morning. Agricultural College winning the toss went in to bat and finished their first knock with only 75 runs, 46 of which however were scored by Mr. Modak alone.

At the end of the day's play Fergussonians had done 220 runs for three down. Mr. M. M. Naidu hit a brilliant century and ten including thirteen strokes of four and one over boundary. Mr. V. B. Sathe stood next with 43 runs.

Attendance was fairly large to witness the match.

Benoy Choudhuri, a detenu of Chittagong, who was confined in the Behrampur Detention Camp, committed suicide by hanging himself on the night of August 27 last.



Lord Brabourne at the famous tomb of Ibrahim Adilshah in Bijapur.

INDIANISATION, A CAMOUFLAGE

Gidney Criticises Naval Discipline Bill

BUT ASSEMBLY PASSES IT ALL THE SAME

SIMLA, August 29.

The Assembly met after a break of two and a half hours to transact business.

Replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed's short-notice question about floods in Bihar and Orissa, Sir Henry Craik said that he had received a report from the Bihar Government which had been published in the Press as a communique.

It was not possible for the Local Government to say at this stage what relief measures were necessary, or whether the Local Government would require any further assistance. The primary responsibility for initiating relief measures rested with the Local Government, and the Government of India had no doubt that they would take suitable action.

NO APPLICATION FROM BIHAR.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked whether Government proposed to give help to the Bihar Government from the Famine Relief Fund.

Mr. Bajpai replied that the fund had made a grant of 8 lakhs of rupees to the Bihar Government, and recently, a grant of one and a quarter lakhs to the Assam Government. The fund had received no application from Bihar for any further amount in this connection.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS INDIAN NAVY.

Col. Lumby, moving the consideration of the Bill providing for the application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy as reported upon by the Select Committee, emphasised that the sole principle underlying the Bill was a mere change of designation, and that it would not commit the House to any additional expenditure upon the strengthening or equipment of the Indian Navy. The effect of the Bill was indirectly to increase the status and efficiency of the service.

This was the first step taken to provide adequate forces to carry out the local naval defence of India. The Government would not stand in the way of steps of further advance in this direction.

Regarding Indianisation, they would regulate recruitment in the proportion of one Indian to two British officers. At present, there were only three Indian officers actually serving with the squadron. But they would soon have fourteen officers-designate. As a result of the last debate on this Bill, there had been a number of applications. When the Bill became law, it would be definitely laid down that Indian naval forces would be employed for the purposes of India alone, and would not be taken over by the Admiralty without consulting the Indian Legislature or the Indian Government as at present.

TOP-HEAVY EXPENDITURE.

Sir Henry Gidney criticised the top-heavy expenditure of the Royal Indian Marine, upon which they spent 65 lakhs. He asked why not take youths trained on the Dufferin for the Navy and utilise all avenues of recruitment to obtain the most suitable men? The present rate of Indianisation was a camouflage.

A brief debate followed, in which Messrs. Jadhav, Gaya Prasad Singh, Ranga Iyer, James and Jog joined. All of them congratulated the Army Secretary on his friendly attitude in the Select Committee and acknowledged the benefit which the Bill would confer on the personnel of the R.I.M. by the elevation of their status. Messrs. Jadhav, Gaya Prasad Singh and Jog urged the acceleration of Indianisation.

Col. Lumby, replying to the debate, said that it had been definitely stated by the Government that Indianisation would proceed at the rate of one Indian to two Europeans, but as a matter of fact, since 1926, the Government had exceeded that promise by recruiting fourteen officers, instead of six. When more than fourteen officers would be actually in service, the Government would consider the question of increasing the proportion.

The motion was passed, and the Bill was passed clause by clause, there being only one minor official amendment which was accepted. There was no debate on the third reading, and the Bill was passed amidst applause from all parts of the House.

On a motion by Col. Lumby, the House also passed the Bill amending certain enactments and sanctioned certain excess grants for the sake of regular rising expenditure chargeable to revenue or the capital in various departments in excess of the vote granted for the year 1931-32.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

RIOT AVERTED

Timely Intervention Of Leaders

PATNA, Aug. 29.

How a communal riot was averted by the intervention of influential persons, is reported from Saguth, Motihari.

It appears that Mahomedans objected to the Hindus taking out a procession during the performance of Mahabir Jhanda Celebration on August 25. It is stated that the authorities also passed orders against taking out such a procession. It is said, Hindus persisted on taking out the procession, and a riot was apprehended.

About 10,000 Hindus had collected near Sagauli from all sides. This news reached the headquarters, when a Military force hurried to the place.

Rai Saheb Brajbehari Sinha, Mr. Prajapati Misra, Congress Leader and Mr. Hirish Chandra Dutt were, however, successful in averting a riot.—United Press.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

EX-MINISTER QUOTES SCRIPTURES

Appeals To Govt. To Check Gambling On Race Course

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 29.

There being no interpellations, the House resumed the transaction of normal business this afternoon.

The Home Member moved the Bill amending the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act for the second reading.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) who was the father of the Gambling Amendment Act Bill "killed" in the House only last week, rose to oppose the second reading. Regretting the course of events of the last evening which made it impossible for him to oppose the Bill on principle at its first reading, Mr. Gokhale said that it was not a mistake that the Government wanted to rectify. The speaker thought that there was no necessity on the part of the Government to legalise the machinery of totalizators which will result in the spread of the racing evil among the poor, when the bookmakers were already there.

"Let us not be parties to a sin" exhorted Mr. Gokhale "which is worse than the mistake itself."

EX-MINISTERS' OPPOSITION.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed who strongly opposed the second reading of the Bill said.

"I was a member of this House in 1912. The head of the Government then, Sir George Clerk, now Lord Sydenham was then of opinion that the spreading evil of race gambling must be checked. That Bill was passed with that point of view. Even the bookies were prevented by that Bill. This state of things lasted for 17 years and the Government felt no necessity to change it. In 1929, a private member, Mr. Humphrey brought a Bill to amend this act. I was on the bench at the other side of the House, where one has no mind of his own (Laughter). Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the apostle of the Turf Club was the leader of the House.

The object of 1912 Bill was only to check the bigger gambling Gambling on a moderate scale was however there. Thus, the policy enunciated by the head of the Governme underwent change first at private hands, and now by this Bill, Government themselves wish to legalise totalizators and promote gambling.

"Gambling is bad." This is the teaching of the prophet of the world, and I may request the Leader of the House to "lead us not into temptation."

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Bell raising to explain said that the Government did wish to check gambling, but they had brought this Bill only to rectify a mistake left in the legislation by an oversight.

The Bill then went through the second and the third reading without further discussion.

Government bills having been so disposed off the House turned to consider demands for supplementary grants.

Two token grants of Rs. 10 each were demanded by Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto, the first for a protective bund round Kotri (Sind), and another as grant in aid for the Trimbak Municipality for preliminary work in connection with the Sinhast Fair.

The demand for Rs. 158 to cover the excesses shown in the appropriation accounts was also voted for.

SIND MEMBERS' OPPOSE.

Sind members mustered strong against the Government, when Mr. Bell moved the demand for the grant for raising the Hajipur Bund.

Khan Bahadur Khuro, Khan Bahadur Allahbux and Mr. Gazdar objected to the sum being raised out of the loan funds of the Sukkur Barrage finances. They thought that the cost of this work must be borne out of the general revenues of the presidency.

Rao Bahadur Chitale expressed the view that the expenses must be borne out of the Loan Fund.

After Mr. Bell had exhaustively dealt with all the objections raised during the debate, the demand was voted.

Another, token grant of Rs. 10 was made for raising and strengthening the Challian Bund.

The Home and General Member did not move his demand for grants to reformatory schools.

LOAN TO SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Discussion on the token grant of ten rupees for loan advancement to small industries made by Khan Bahadur Cooper was resumed, when the House re-assembled after tea.

Several members from the popular benches spoke on the motion for the grant. While almost all of them congratulated the Government upon the new scheme of advancing to small industries loans to the tune of Rs. 10,000 in furtherance of the decision, arrived at the Conference of Provincial Ministers and Directors of Industries held at Simla in 1933, they were all unanimous in demanding a substantial reduction in the proposed rate of interest which was as high as 8 1/3 per cent.

Khan Bahadur Cooper requested the House to accept the policy as an experimental measure. The demand was then granted.

SALSETTE WATER SUPPLY.

Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto then moved for a token grant of Rs. 10 for the investigation of an independent source of water supply to Salsette and Trombay, in view of the fact, that owing to large and increasing consumption of water in Bombay city and suburbs, the Bombay Corporation may not be able to enter another agreement, after the present one expires in October 1936.

Mr. Tairsee wanted Government to negotiate with the Bombay Corporation first, before they launched a new scheme. The grant was sanctioned, after Sir Shahanawaz had promised that every effort would be made to settle the matter with the Bombay Corporation, before such a step was taken.

The Minister for Local Self-Government next moved for a grant for plague preventive measures in Bijapur, Satara, Dharwar and Belgaum districts. The grant was passed.

Next was passed the grant of Rs. 1,68,622 towards the enforcement of Bombay Weights and Measures Act moved by Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto.

ABOLISH SURCHARGE

Coal Consumers And Freight Charges

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A conference of consumers and others interested in the Coal Industry met to-day in accordance with Mr. K. C. Neogy's suggestion during the debate on a resolution in the Assembly. Those present included Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Guthrie Russell, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Ghaznavi, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mody, Mr. Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Hariraj Swaroop, Mr. S. C. Sen, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. Anklesaria and Mr. S. R. Pandit.

The object of the conference was primarily to obtain the views of the consumers. The general view expressed by consumers representatives was that, while they were not opposed to any scheme which might improve the present condition of the coal trade, they thought that the real remedy lay in the abolition of the surcharge on coal freight. Preference was almost made to the desirability of restricting output in collieries run by Company managed Railways as was done in the case of the State Railways.—A.P.

COAL RESTRICTION SCHEME

Can't Work Without Co-Operation Of Indian States

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

An official statement has been issued confirming the details of the meeting between 14 members of the Assembly and Sir Frank Noyce regarding the state of the coal industry.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the members that he could add nothing to what the Financial Commissioner for Railways had said. So far as restriction was concerned, the Government of India would consider their decision as soon as they received the replies of the Governments of Bombay and Assam to their last letter, all other local Governments having already replied to it.

The preliminary view of the Government of India, as stated in their last letter to the local Governments, meanwhile stood with one exception, namely that later information had shown that there were likely to be very serious difficulties in working a satisfactory restriction scheme without the co-operation of the Indian States interested.

So far as consumers were concerned, their protection from excessive rise of price must be the focal point in any scheme of restriction.—A.P.

Ominous Future Of Clove Industry

Andrews On Elimination Of Indian Element In Zanzibar

This is the third of the series of articles written by Mr. C. F. Andrews on the Zanzibar question. The first two appeared in our issues of Tuesday and Wednesday last:—

Certain factors stand out prominently with regard to the Indian crisis in Zanzibar:

(A) Money-lending of an objectionable character, forms only a small part of the evil, which has to be counteracted and this can be done without land alienation.

INDIANS NOT USURIOUS.

Every agricultural enterprise must be financed, and the Indians have performed that function with some success hitherto. The fact that the Island has been remarkably prosperous and has retained the premier place in the world clove-market upto the present time, shows that the Indians, who have advanced money, have not taken an undue share of the profits. It reveals also considerable self-restraint on their part, because the Arabs have been described by the Attorney-General himself as 'foolhardy' and 'reckless' in their business transactions. The human factor has entered in at every turn preventing harsh treatment. The most friendly relations have existed between the two races. This could never have gone on for over a century, if the Indians, who advanced the money were unscrupulous and usurious class.

It may well happen to be the case that stricter laws against usury are still needed, so that the money-lending 'sharks' may be compelled to disgorge their prey. But these sharks are not Indians alone. In Mr. Barlett's Report it is stated that "the Arab money-lenders, though comparatively few in number, have had attributed to them some of the harshest and most unsociable instances of usury revealed by inquiry."

If instead of singling out the Indians by race, the worst offenders of whatever race were restrained by legislation from usurious practices, no Indian would object, and there would be no feeling of racial injustice left behind.

INDIANS SUPPLY CREDIT.

(B) There is no agricultural banking system among the Arabs and the Africans in Zanzibar, and yet with a product such as cloves, which takes a long time to mature, and also to sell, credit is the very life blood of the trade The Indians have hitherto supplied this credit.

The Europeans settlers in the Highlands of Kenya have been faced with the same problem of obtaining long credit during the whole depression for their agricultural products. They, however, have a banking system. When the settlers in Kenya asked Sir Cunliffe-Lister to interfere between themselves and the Banks, he refused, though very few estates in Kenya were unencumbered. He did not find any 'loss of prestige' which turned the European settlers from land-owners to tenants, whose estates were mortgaged upto the hilt to the Banks.

The Indians, who are the 'bankers' in Zanzibar, would be willing to accept some form of moratorium in order to ease the immediate situation, but they must not protest and make their voices heard, if the land itself is alienated from them and a vested right is confiscated by unjust legislation. For if you make the land once inalienable, you destroy its value, as a means of raising an agricultural loan, that is to say, you destroy credit.

This very method was tried in Zanzibar as late as 1921 with regard to estates below 500 rupees value, which were chiefly in African hands but in a very short time those who were thus protected unitedly demanded to be set free from such protection, because they could not get any credit. They appealed to H. H. the Sultan and the Act was repealed. Yet the same thing is going to be tried again only on a larger scale.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS.

(c) The extravagance of the Zanzibar administration has become proverbial all down the east coast of Africa. It was easy to smile at the extravagance, while prices stood sky-high and everything was prosperous. But it has been found very difficult to curtail expenses while the world depression lasts. To take an example, the Pension Bill, which was 61,000 rupees in 1913 is Rs. 492,000 in 1934. In order to meet this expenditure the ruinous policy has been adopted of increasing the export duty on cloves. This duty has now become so excessive that it has done much to ruin the trade. "This is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

(d) This heavy burden put upon the clove industry in order to pay the revenue has given an opening for a serious rival to enter the clove market. The French in Madagascar have discovered on the east coast of that island a climate and rainfall for the growth of clove trees not inferior to Zanzibar and Pemba. Their success has been so remarkable that the director of agriculture was sent out from Zanzibar in 1932 to survey the whole area in Madagascar. He has recently brought back an alarming report, which shows how seriously the Zanzibar clove trade is being threatened.

Clove oil is one of the most valuable products for which cloves are purchased on a large scale specially in America. The French in Madagascar have been able even during the worst years of world depression to double the clove oil production. The export of cloves in bulk has also shown a striking rise during the past four years.

FUTURE OF CLOVE INDUSTRY OMINOUS.

But this is not all. The French plantations have not yet reached their maximum production. In a few years time Zanzibar may be faced with an outside competitor far more dangerous than to-day. There is also the possibility of synthetic oil being produced more cheaply in America than even the clove oil which nature produces. All these factors make the future outlook somewhat ominous.

(e) In face of this critical situation threatening the whole industry, it may well be asked whether these drastic steps to buttress up the Arabs in spite of their acknowledged indolence and extravagance will benefit, either the Arabs themselves in the long run or the clove industry on which Zanzibar depends? Will not this preferential legislation only increase their idle habits? Up to now they have been living side by side with the Indians who are noted for their thrift and industry, and this has kept them up to the mark. But if this factor is withdrawn the Arab is likely to sink back and the land which cannot be alienated from him is likely to lie idle. This situation may give Madagascar clove growers the very opportunity, which they require to capture the world market.

A HOUSE DIVIDED CANNOT STAND.

(f) The crisis surely should require from the government a policy of unification of all the resources of the island rather than playing one race off against another. The time has come for a supreme effort of European. Arab. African and Indian alike based on a common purpose. This was really the method proposed in Mr. C. F. Stricklands report—the way of co-operation. But the Zanzibar authorities appear to have decided that this method is too slow in its working. They have determined instead to take into their own hands the function of credit which the Indians had undertaken so long, and to treat the Indians as a foreign body, which has to be eliminated as far as possible from the clove industry. There is no acknowledgement in any of the official speeches of the valuable part the Indians have played, but on the contrary a definite tendency to treat them as foreigners and aliens whose vested interests can be brushed aside with impunity. Thus at this most perilous juncture when the whole industry is threatened on which all alike depend, the proverb is likely to be found true: a house divided against itself cannot stand.—A.P.

WORK BEFORE US

(Continued from Page 6)

useful and more necessary to teach most assiduously and unremittingly.

The consequences of the omission of this teaching we see in the miserable squabbles over the elections to the local town and tahsil and district and Provincial Committees of the Congress which are filling the columns of the papers now-a-days.

The people have to be taught very industriously the full significance of the fact that true Swa-raj, true Self-government means raj, government, legislation, by the persons who embody the higher, wiser, better, unselfish Swa of Self of the people, and 'not' the lower swa and self who selfishly snatch and grab at office and power and leadership, even when these are merely, utterly nominal.

Educate The People

Mahatmaji has been trying heroically, by his tremendous fasts and general life of 'tapasya' asceticism, to touch the hearts of the people; but simply to touch the heart without also illumining the head, may even perplex and confuse instead of helping. It may evoke deep personal admiration and affection, not intelligent following. Example is necessary, but precept is equally necessary, simultaneously with example. Otherwise the example will not be correctly followed. Even the kinds of khadi and swa-deshi have to be defined and explained over and over again. Even the full significance of non-violence has to be expounded time after time. After fourteen years of the example of satyagraha diligently shown by him, Mahatmaji has recently had to say that he finds that he himself alone understands the true meaning and technique of satyagraha, and has, therefore, reserved it for himself alone now—and this despite repeated precepts and explanations also, by him from time to time, as to its meaning and its technique. The significance of true Swa-raj of "Whom and How to Choose", is no less, perhaps more, difficult to understand rightly. It is the very crux of all political science and art. Careful and diligent education of public opinion on the subject is more necessary than on anything else. Many of these other useful things will be found to be included in it. If a teacher were grieved by the failure of his pupils to work out a sum in arithmetic correctly, and decided to subject himself to some severe privation, he would arouse their deep and distressful sympathy, and so far their failure was due to playful carelessness inattention might check it too, for a time, but so far as it was due to their ignorance of the method of working out the sum, would clearly not enable them to solve the problem. That would be done only by explanations and instructions how to solve it. True Swa-raj cannot be achieved without knowing the true meaning of Swa and of raj

WHY OPIUM FOR JEHOL AND MANCHURIA?

Attention Of Governments Drawn To Hague Opium Convention

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, acting on the instructions of the Council, has (a) drawn the attention of all Governments Members of the League or signatories to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 to the fact that exports of raw or prepared opium to the North-Eastern Provinces of China now under Japanese military occupation cannot be authorised in view of the provisions of Articles 3, 8 and 15 of the Hague Convention; (b) asked that any application for the introduction of narcotics into Manchuria or Jehol must be most strictly supervised; and (c) requested information from all Governments in a position to supply it as to the production, sale and use of opium and drugs in this territory, the administration of the laws and regulations which have been adopted on the subject, and their effects, any cases of illicit traffic and, in general any information concerning narcotics such as the League receives from other countries and territories. This request for information was sent to the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as to the Members of the League.

THE CIRCULAR LETTER.

The circular letter sent on behalf of the Council stated that this warning and request for information had been conveyed because of the report of the League Advisory Committee on Opium. The Council's Rapporteur on this question commented in the following terms on the section of this report relating to the situation in Manchuria and Jehol:

"The Committee showed grave apprehension at certain information which had reached it revealing a threefold danger which it was its duty under its terms of reference to obviate by all available means: first, a fear was expressed by certain members of the Committee that the policy of the new regime, by creating a State Opium Monopoly from which large revenue was anticipated, might result in aggravating the position in regard to opium and other dangerous drugs in a country where the production and consumption of opium were already excessive; secondly, there was the danger of the possible importation of Persian opium into a territory already saturated with drugs; and finally, the danger which would inevitably arise, not only for China but also for other countries, if the authorities did not take adequate steps to prevent the establishment of secret drug factories in a country possessing abundant stocks of raw opium for such manufacture. As the League was not receiving any reports or any official information as to the situation in the territory in regard to opium and dangerous drugs, the Committee felt it to be its duty to represent to the Council the importance of using whatever methods might be found most suitable in existing circumstances to secure the fullest possible information on the subject.

PROCURING INFORMATION.

"I am sure that my colleagues will desire to facilitate the work of the Committee in this matter by every means in their power. Nevertheless, owing to the special position of this territory and the obligation upon the Committee to take account of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Assembly instructed to follow the situation in the Far East, I think my colleagues will agree that an appropriate way of procuring the necessary information is to apply for this purpose to the Governments of the State Members of the League which are in a position to furnish the information required by the Advisory Committee as well as to the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Moreover, in view of the fears expressed as to the possibility of the aggravation of the position in that territory, I think my colleagues will wish to give effect to the Committee's recommendation to draw the attention of the chief producing and manufacturing countris now to the necessity of supervising most strictly any application for the introduction of narcotics into the territory, and that the Council instruct the Secretary-General to write to the Governments concerned in that sense.

"It is understood that, in accordance with Articles 3, 8 and 15 of the Hague Convention of 1912, exports of opium (raw and prepared) to the territory in question cannot be authorised.

"I therefore propose that the Secretary-General, in his letter to the Government, should draw their attention to that point."

CONQUEST OF OLD AGE

ENJOY LONG LIFE and VITALITY

The problem of Old Age is perhaps the most difficult which scientists have ever had to tackle. All attempts by alchemists of yore and scientists of to-day to discover the elixir of life have proved futile. The progress of modern science has, however, led to the discovery of remedies by which Old Age can be put off with certainty so that man can increase the span of life and live with full vigour and vitality upto a very advanced age. Three important methods are known at present which can be relied upon to achieve this aim:

1. Voronoff's (Paris) Surgical Method of grafting new glands.
2. Steinach's (Vienna) Ligature Method.
3. Lahusen's (Berlin) Method of internal treatment by means of his well-known Gland-Hormon compound OKASA.

The first two methods being Surgical Operations cannot evidently be considered of universal utility. The method of internal treatment by means of OKASA based on the discovery of Glands and Hormons, is by far the best, the most efficacious and easily available means of restoring Lost Vitality and strengthening the Nerves, the Heart, the Brain and all Vital Organs of the body.

GROUP OF GLANDS WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GROWTH, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ENERGY.
THIS GLAND REGULATES METABOLISM PREVENTS ONE BECOMING CORPULANT
THESE GLANDS PROVIDE VITALITY AND ENERGY.

The action of OKASA on the human body is absolutely natural and therefore prompt and certain. OKASA supplies direct nourishment to the glands (as shown in the figure) and thus enriches the blood with fresh Hormons of life. On account of its unfailing efficacy, OKASA enjoys highest reputation and confidence of the public and the medical profession throughout the world.

LIFE IS SHORT AND PRECIOUS—THERE IS NO TIME TO WASTE—FIGHT OLD AGE & KEEP YOURSELF YOUNG. START TAKING OKASA WITHOUT DELAY

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OK. No. 132.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

Bay Of Bengal Disturbance Subsides

POONA Aug 29.

The unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal are less marked this morning. The monsoon has been weak all over the country, but widespread thundershowers were reported from North-east India, Easlt Central Provinces and Western Himalayas.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, East Central Provinces, West Rajputana and local in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central Provinces and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, West Central India, Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Ranchi, Cherrapunji and Dhubri, two inches; Sibsagar one and half; Silchar, one; Seni, three; Kanker and Mussooree, one and half; Barmer, three; and Deesa one and half.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Northeast India, United Provinces and from North Madras Coast to Northwest Frontier Province and North Baluchistan.—A P.

HEAVY RAIN IN JODHPUR

JODHPUR, Aug 28.

Jodhpur has been experiencing heavy rain for last 48 hours. Nearly all the big tanks and bunds have been overflooded. So far no damage is reported.—United Press.

OVER 85 INCHES OF RAIN IN FORT

Bombay, Aug. 29

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 29-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.06"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 63.68; Fort 85.64; J. J. Hospital 71.84; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.91

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 52.55; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 43.18; Fort 68.28; J. J. Hospital 50.05; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.75

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-8-34

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq.. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 13.86 inches

Total rainfall during the year 63.72 degrees

Weather remarks: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-8-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

CALCUTTA MAYOR IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce had informal talks this afternoon with Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar, Mayor of Calcutta and former President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, on matters relating to Indian Commerce.

The Constitution Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation at its meeting to-day resolved to recommend to the ensuing Confederation the revised draft constitution, a feature of which is the removal of the word 'non-Brahmin' occurring in the present constitution, so as to throw open membership to Justice Party to all communities subscribing to its objects.—A.P.

Up-Country Banks

IN need of Agents in Bombay will find the services we offer at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, of immense help to them.

We specialise in Bankers Accounts and the personal interest taken by us in such Agency work has given us many valuable connections.

CANARA BANK Limited.

Estd: 1906.

Subscribed Capital	6,00,000
Reserves	4,44,647
Paid up Capital	3,30,900
Deposits	57,67,040

BOMBAY, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

OFFICES AT BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., etc.

Latest Commercial News

SOME SPECULATIVE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Sterling Dollar And Sterling Franc Crossrates Very Easy

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER PRICES UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled very weak. after opening steady.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market ruled very steady on account of various bullish factors. Speculative buying was in evidence to-day. Hedge selling was small. The undertone was very steady.

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold and silver prices remained unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very steady to-day. Argentine linseed was also steady.

TIN, JUTE AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin, Jute and Rubber ruled quiet. Tea displayed some weakness.

MORE ACTIVITY IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was uncertain without much doing. Giltedged securities showed a little more activity. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	13.34
To-day's opening	13.37
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	13.35
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 224-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug 29

Previous closing	6.87
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.89
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 29

The market displayed considerable steadiness on fresh developments of an inflationary character in Washington and prices improved on fairly active general buying while reports of slightly bullish weather and complaints of weevil damage coupled with smaller private crop estimates also created a better feeling in the market.

Trading in December opened at 13.37 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing trading showed a good deal of activity on speculative buying and covering influenced by good Liverpool advices and firmness of the Stock Exchange with December gradually rising to 13.41. At this stage some hedge selling appeared and there was a slight setback but undertone continued steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.35 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.11/13.11) 13.24/13.24
December (13.26/13.25) 13.37/13.36
January (13.29/13.29) 13.41/13.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.87) 6.89
American December (6.82) 6.85
Egyptian October (8.44) 8.48
Egyptian November (8.47) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 29
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 224 and Rs. 225 at night. As New York cotton futures were about 9 points up, Broach A-M was quoted at 10-30 p.m. around Rs. 225.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 29th August 1934, tenders to the amount of £2790,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 5th September 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	5.06 3/8
To-day's opening	5.05 5/8
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 29

Previous closing	5.05 3/4
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	—.01 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 29

Previous closing	75.71
To-day's opening	75.75
To-day's closing	75.28
Difference	—43

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06-3/8 and soon further fell to 5.06-5/16 thereafter gradually declined to 5.05.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 3/16

The franc opened at 75.75 and immediately eased to 75.71 subsequently falling to 75.65.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 29

The market closed quietly steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 29

Gold (£6-19-1 1/2) £6-19-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 29

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 9/16d.) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-1 1/2) £6-19-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 29

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c. 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 29
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4) 5.68 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.18) 38.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 5/8) 0.94 5/8
London on Milan (58.21) 58.15
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 9/32) 1-2 9/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 29

Silver opened steady at Rs. 59-11, 59/11 and 59/12. Prices early in the session showed an undecided trend but later in the evening as London advices gave better showing than expected the market improved on local buying which was partially influenced by renewed purchases of silver by America in London. Prices closed steady at Rs. 59/14, 59/14 and 59/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6. The market gathered strength on weakness of sterling-Paris exchange which induced fairly good speculative buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/14.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 68-1/8, December at 71 and March at 73-1/4. Trading was more active on better enquiry and some good transactions were put through out unfavourable advices from abroad created a feeling of caution and some slight reaction followed.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 29

Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 1.02-1/8, December at 1.03-1/4 and May at 1.04-7/8. Business was fairly active on good foreign enquiry and commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 29

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 51-1/4 and May at 52-1/4. Trading continued to improve on good demand from outside.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 29

Argentine linseed opened steady with the November option at 13.92 with the rate gradually improving to 13.97 on good buying and covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 29

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 1/8 buyers £227 1/4 sellers) £226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 5/8 buyers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers, very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 3/4) £31 to £31 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£15 3/8) £15 5/16 sellers
Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (£17 1/4) unquoted
Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16) unquoted

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-4 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 1/2 paid and buyers
Oct-Dec (7 11/16) 7 5/8 buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 3/8) £12 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (£10 11/16) £10 3/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Aug 29
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 0 6
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat January	4 6 6
The market closed quiet	
Linseed September	6 15 0
Linseed May	6 11 3

JUTES PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED

Coals Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 29

Jutes practically remained unchanged at about yesterday's prices. Coals were kept fairly steady. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous electrical issues were in fair demand. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 90/9 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/4 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/11 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 167/10; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 111/8 small lot.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 125 small lot; Kesoram 4/1.

Coals: Amalgamated 20/8; Bengal 258/8; Bhalgora 3/4 small lot; Burrakur 15/1; Deoli 8/8; East Indian 19/12; Equitable 25/14; Katras Jherriah 34; New Beerbhoom 15; New Manbhoom 37/8; Penchvalley 38/4; Western 2/12.

Jutes: Alliance 330; Anglo India 397; Adamjee ordy 11/9; Auckland 223 small lot; Cheviot 225; Clive ordy 33; Clive ordy 6 per cent pref 119/8; Fort Gloster 573; Fort William 286/8; Ganges 301; Gourepore 525; Hooghly ordy 67; Howrah 55/14; Hukumchand ordy 15 small lots; Kamarhatty 545; Lansdowne pref 124; National 24/10; New Central 379 small lots; Nuddea 40/4; Orient 217 small lot; Presidency 6; Reliance 77/8; Reliance pref 143; Standard 342 small lots; Union 465/8 small lot.

Sugar shares: Balrampur 15/12 Cum Div; Champaran 20; Carew and Co. 20; Samastipur 9/4 small lot.

Tea shares: Betjan 25; Tezpore pref 12/2

Miscellaneous: Darjeeling Himalayan Rly ordy 62/8; Saraseraganj Rly 95; Benares Electric 13/10; Gorakhpore Electric 4/14; Muttra Electric 7; U. P. Electric 134/8 small odd lot; Bengal Iron 3/13; Indian Iron and Steel 6/7; Bengal Flour 118; Mathurapore Zemindary 1/4; Midnapore Zemindary 68 small lot.

Rubber shares: Ayer Hitam 2 point 55 cts; Indragiri 1 point 50 cts; Kempas 3 point 55 cts; Sungei Remal 2 point 40 cts.

Banks: Central Bank 30/4; Imperial Bank conty 353/8

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent 1928/43 Birla Jute Mills debs 101.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR MINING SHARES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FOREIGN STOCKS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY VARIOUS RUMOURS

Renewed Marked Weakness Of Sterling In Terms Of Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 29

On the Stock Exchange, the rising price of gold further stimulated demand for mining shares, Kaffirs especially displaying further strong features. Other sections generally were steady apart from foreign stocks which were adversely affected by the revival of rumours about the central European political unrest.

In Commodities wheat was quiet but closed firm in sympathy with America. Shellac advanced on renewed trade support and speculative buying.

Wall Street opened firm, the rally in wheat being a bolstering sentiment.

A feature of foreign exchange in London has been renewed marked weakness of sterling in terms of francs. Many bankers are puzzled to account for reasons, the chief of which, it is however opined, are fears regarding the future of sterling in the event of any further dollar devaluation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 29
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were rather irregular. The giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Mining shares were strong and active. The industrials were generally quiet, but the undertone was favourable.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 5/8 ex div) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £116
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (28-3) 28-3
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 41-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-9) 37-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (103-9) 106-9
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2
University Ordinary (21-0) 22-0
Ford Motors (32-9) 33-3
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-6) 129-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3 Ex Div) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 1/8) 25 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 29
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £107 5/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 5/8) 17 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (55-0) 56-0
Rand Mine (147-6) 147-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 43-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 3/4) dol 13
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/8) dol 35 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

STATE MILLS INDORE

Enquiry Committee Appointed

(From A Correspondent).

The adjourned meeting of the States Mills' share-holders was held at 1 p.m. on the 10th inst. Seth Kanyalal Bhandari, instead of proceeding with the work of the meeting, took the shareholders for a round over the mills. Returning from the round the meeting commenced and Seth Kanayalalji started answering the questions which were placed before him at the last adjourned meeting. The president, Seth Kanayalalji, covered about five of the total number, of the questions. By this time the time was up and the meeting was again adjourned till the 22nd instant.

One wonders how long this state of things will continue. Instead of wasting their own time and that of the shareholders of the above mills the Agents would be well advised to publish the replies to the various questions which have been put to them and which have appeared in the press also.

The Holkar Government also should abandon its attitude of "laissez-fair" as the interests of the State are also concerned here.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Pannalal Nandlal Bhandari and Co., Lessees, the State Mills, Indore, met again on the 22nd instant.

At the above meeting shareholders wanted to be satisfied regarding some answers given in the last meeting by Seth K. N. Bhandari. And to this end they wanted to inspect the account books. But the President, Mr. K. N. Bhandari, objected on the ground that it was not possible for him to show in details the old records. Thereupon one of the members proposed that an inquiry may be held into the accounts and a Committee of five members be formed for the purpose. The meeting agreed to form the Committee of Inquiry which would be authorised to go into the account books of the company. This Committee would commence work from next Friday. And the Committee hope to be able to finish the work of inspection and submit their report by the time thenext meeting of the shareholders takes place, that is, on the 13th of October next.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

August 29.
Marienfels, Wall, Hamburg.

LOADING

August 29.
Steamer C|o Swansea for New York.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Marienfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 2 saloon passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

S.S. Mayabashi Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Japan:—

From Colombo:—2750 bags copra; 150 bags cocoanuts.

From Yakohama:—40 cases spun silk yarn; 174 cases silk piecegoods; 25 bales raw silk; 14 cases aluminium circles; 20 cases transmission conductor; 20 cases transparent paper; 34 drums caustic soda; 100 drums high chlorine; 250 bags sugar; 200 cases school slates; 45 cases straw boards; 209 cases rayon and cotton piecegoods; 83 cases toys.

From Yakohama via Hongkong:—277 cases silk piecegoods; 142 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Osaka:—55 cases silk yarn; 20 cases shell buttons; 191 cases rayon yarn; 222 cases cotton printed shirting; 294 cases empty glass bottles; 318 cases grey cotton shirting; 103 cases mercerized cotton yarn; 109 cases cotton yarn; 29 cases bicycle accessories; 400 kegs red lead; 156 cases cotton piecegoods; 33 cases slates; 40 cases dyed cotton flannel; 20 cases printed rayon pattern plain; 45 cases brass wire; 165 bales copper wire; 61 cases rubber belting; 250 cases brass circles; 42 cases galvanized iron sheets; 701 cases glassware; 100 bags dextrine starch; 175 cases porcelain wares; 65 cases glass bangles; 689 double bags starch; 268 coils Manila rope; 100 coils galvanized fencing wire.

From Kobe:—306 cases silk piecegoods; 800 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 172 cases cotton shirting; 74 cases rayon yarn; 52 cases rayon piecegoods; 70 cases artificial silk piecegoods; 92 cases cotton piecegoods; 39 cases cotton under-shirts; 72 cases cotton goods; 277 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting; 50 cases glass bangles; 144 cases woollen piecegoods; 50 bags dried ginger; 40 bags fatty acid flake; 70 cases celluloid bangles; 68 cases glassware; 152 cases cotton remnants; 74 cases playing cards; 25 cases machinery; 17 cases musical instruments; 20 cases cotton cut pieces.

From Nagoya:—160 bales grey cotton shirting; 26 cases woollen piecegoods; 70 cases wall clocks; 243 cases glassware; 259 cases porcelain tiles; 25 cases hardware, 304 cases porcelain ware.

From Shanghai:—29 cases silk piecegoods; 20 bales raw silk; 190 bales cotton yarn; 96 cases spun silk yarn; 563 bags green beans; 100 cases antimony regulus; 547 cases green tea.

From Tokyo via Yakohama:—105 cases clocks; 50 cases slates; 50 bales grey cotton shirting; 100 drums sodium sulphide; 50 cases glassware.

From Otam via Kobe:—40 packages vancer boards.

From Moji:—880 cases window glass; 190 cases sheet glass; 100 bales straw boards.

From Hongkong:—50 bundles cassia; 659 cases fire crackers.

From Canton via Hongkong:—183 bags green beans; 1060 bundles cassia; 50 bales sugar candy; 75 jottas fire crackers.

From Singapore:—523 bundles rattans; 880 bags sago flour; 90 bags betel nuts; 89 bags nutmegs; 30 cases gum benjamin.

SEQUEL TO CONGRESS ELECTIONS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Several Congressmen were examined to-day as defence witnesses in the case of alleged defamation in which Pt. Padamkant Malaviya son of Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, charged Mr. Chabnath and others before the City Magistrate with defaming him in a pamphlet in connection with the Town Congress Committee elections. Mr. Bishambarnath, a prominent Congress worker, filed the original letter from Gandhiji, dated the 30th July, recommending the withdrawal of one party from the contest and the witness stated that this was the reason why his party withdrew. He said that there was no party known as the Nehru Party. The case is proceeding.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 29.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 263
Banks selling T T 264
Banks buying T T 262

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94

BOSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 3/4 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 11/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 29th inst.
Java/London 7.35 28th inst.
London/Paris 75.71 28th inst.
London/Belgium 21.29 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.31 1/2 28th inst.
London/Italy 58.25 28th inst.
London/Berlin 12.75 1/2 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th inst.
London/New York 5.05 3/4 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.38 3/4 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-4 27th inst £6-19-1 1/2 28th inst
Silver London Ready 21 9/16 27th inst. 21 9/15 28th inst
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 27th inst 21 9/16 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 27th inst 13/16 p.c 28th inst
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c 27th inst 1 p.c. 28th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 29.

	bales.
Khandesh	107
Central India	90
Barsi-Nugger	273
Berar	213
Central Provinces	90
Dhollera	2,749
Rajputana	289
Sind-Punjab	216
Compta-Dharwar	396
Western-Northerns	204
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,325
Egyptians	179
East Africans	1,874
Total Cotton	8,095
	cwts.
Wheat	17,620
Linseed	953
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	103
Gingellyseed	596
Groundnuts	588
Castorseed	118
Rice	9,670
Myrabollams	11
Cottonseed	395
Mowraseed	490
Gram	529
Jeowar	325
Bajree	3,670
Coal	582
	tons

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jail Team Beat European Institute Dhond

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 29

The return cricket match with European Institute Dhond was played at Visapur. The Jail team beat European Institute Dhond in day's fixture. The visitors having won the toss elected to bat. The opening batsmen were setting things for themselves, when Patel of the European Institute Dhond was well held by Kamruddin at short leg. Thereafter the players hit hard, and quickly collected runs. The last wicket falling for 130. The home team opened cautiously but met with an early disaster D'Souza split his thumb and returned to the pavilion for dressing. The next man in was clean bowled and three more wickets fell in quick succession D'Souza joined Quin and both played a fine game and when the game was declared they remained unbeaten for 35 and 57 runs respectively

The jail team by beating Kurdwadi added yet another victory to their several wins this season. The Barsi Light Railway Kurdwadi were invited to Visapur in a friendly game of cricket. The visitors winning the toss elected to bat and they were all out for 44 runs.

Again Kamruddin worked havoc with the leather capturing six wickets for 19 runs. The Jail XI knocked 158 runs for 5 wickets and declared. The visitors were put in again, and in their second knock they faired well and put up 72 for 4 wickes when the stumps were drawn.

Short Covering And Japanese Buying In N. Y. Market

OCTOBER FIRM ON HIGHER BASIS OF SPOT COTTON

Weather Unfavourable In Eastern Belt

LIMITED HEDGE SELLING

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of any important selling, influenced by favourable Spot Markets and Japanese buying.—Basis of spot cotton is firm and it is becoming difficult to buy class cotton against forward sales. It is reported that Co-operative Association also bought spot cotton and sold March delivery. There was some short covering in October delivery. Crop reports from Texas were favourable but recent rains over half of the Eastern Belt is considered unfavourable.

CROP ESTIMATES.

There is utter absence of any speculation activity. Private crop estimates are reduced owing to continued drought damage in the Western Belt during first three weeks of the present month. However it is anticipated that September reports will show some increase in crop estimate as a result of beneficial rains in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at unchanged prices. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices advanced 12 points under short covering and local and Japanese buying. October delivery ruled firm owing to short covering which closed at a rise of 13 points while other months gained 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 13-35 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 13.31 c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened as expected at a decline of one point with January 6.83. There was some Continental and London selling which was absorbed by trade and local buying. Later on prices improved on scattered trade calling and Continental buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.10d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close October, January and March deliveries were quoted at 5.17.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with improved demand for Uppers futures which closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Upper cotton prices closed at rise of 2 points. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points but spot Sakel cotton prices declined one point at 8.69d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 8 to 10 points.

TRADING MARKET

The market continues to be a trading affair with operators generally awaiting fresh developments from Washington. The 12 cent loan is cheeging hedge selling whilst a more hopeful view is being taken of the textile dispute, state M. and B. Stern.

According to a private cable from Dallas shippers are finding it extremely difficult to fill their September engagements owing to a very firm spot basis and the holding movement amongst farmers.

Garside Cotton Service report cloths irregular due to heavy buying of prints sheetings by Government for relief purposes whilst the N. R. A. curtailment of production period has now expired. They also estimate the world production of all growths at 22,367,000 bales against 25,361,000 bales and indicated world supply 38,829,000 bales against 41,608,000 bales.

With the lack of speculative interest we look for a trading market pending a settlement of the labour disputes but favourable purchases in weak spots."

MIRACLE IN STORE

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"According to some reports reaching the trade the crop in the northern part of Texas, at least, is getting past recovery. In this connection, however, it may be recalled that in some previous years when the Texas crop has apparently suffered severely from summer drouth, late August or early September rains have brought about almost a miraculous change in the outlook. It is because of such experiences, no doubt, that many oldtimers are fond of quoting the old adage that of all cotton States, "Texas can promise less and do more, and promise more and do less."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (2-51 p.m.) 13.37+.12
N. Y. December Lowest (10 a.m.) 13.25
Liverpool January Highest (3-45 p.m.) 6.87+.03
Liverpool January Lowest (11-45 a.m.) 6.82—.02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—American Co-operative Cotton Association reported heavy buyer of Spots and are selling March. Basis continues firm.

New York.—Less hedges. Local and trade buying. Turnover small.

New York.—Near months strength influenced by higher basis causing difficulty in covering forward sales of Spot cotton. Weather conditions becoming more unfavourable in the Eastern half of Belt. Advance may extend further.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—"Cotton long liquidating fearing rains will make September estimate larger. Grains liquidation and hedgin pgressure. Markets look dull; tendency easier."

New York.—"October short-covering due to strength of spot basis. Limited hedge-selling. Reduced crop estimates. Trading market."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-16 p.m.—Western Belt moderate rains. Heavy rains Galveston District (West Coast of South-East Texas). Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

8-38.—Excessive rains. Clement Curtis estimate 8,780,000 bales.

Their New York friends cabled us follows:—

Market dull, hesitating, pending more light effect of recent rains in South-West and strike news; hedges small.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 28.

October 1934	13.22+13
December 1934	13.34+09
January 1935	13.38+09
March 1935	13.44+08
May 1935	13.52+08
Middling Spot	13.35+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 28.

October 1934	13.20+12
December 1934	13.30+06
January 1935	13.33+04
Middling Spot	13.31+12

NEW YORK.

New York, August 28.

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.16
December 1934	13.30
January 1935	13.32
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.18
December 1934	13.31
January 1935	13.33

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality spot 10-5/8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 28.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. 85/9 1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 28.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	8,000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Stock Exchange:—Steady.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.
Anaconda 12 5/8
U. S. Steel 35 1/4
G. Motors 30 3/8
I. Nickel 25 5/8
Chase Bank 24 1/2
City Bank 22 1/2
Socony 14 7/8
N. Y. Central 23
W. U. Teleg. 37 5/8
Total business 1/2 million.
T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.67

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 223 1/2; Highest 224 1/4; Lowest 223 1/2; Closing 224
Oomra D/J. Op. 195 3/4; Highest 196 3/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 196 3/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 143 1/4; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 143; Closing 143 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 24 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 136 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/8
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 224/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.87 Rs. 74 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 224/8—New York May 13.52 Rs. 71 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 28.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.93+03
September 1934 ..		6.91+03
October 1934 ..		6.90+03
November 1934 ..		6.85+03
December 1934 ..		6.85+03
January 1935 ..	6.82	6.87+03
February 1935 ..		6.87+03
March 1935		6.87+03
April 1935		6.86+03
May 1935		6.86+03
June 1935		6.85+03
July 1935		6.85+03
Middling Spot ..		7.10—01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 28.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.48
November 1934	8.51
December 1934	8.52
January 1935	8.58
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.69
July 1935	8.75
F. G. F. Spot	8.69

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool August 28.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.57
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 25/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, August 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 28.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	67
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 .. ..103-5/8	Ex.div.
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135-1/4
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-5/8 sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimate

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co., estimate condition 52.6 per cent of normal indicating a crop of 8,780,000 Bales.

Last month their report showed condition 62.9 per cent and crop 8,980,000 Bales.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered buying. Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day at Rs. 59/9 and improved to Rs. 59/11. Gold market was active and prices hardened owing to absence of any selling. There are persistent rumours about some change in the present monetary policy of France and local operators are inclined to look for higherprices.—

Ready silver	59 10 0
Shravan delivery	59 10 6
Bhadarva delivery	59 12 6
Aso delivery	59 14 6
Ready gold	34 10 6
Shravan delivery	34 10 6
Bhadarva delivery	34 11 0
Aso delivery	34 11 3

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 26/27th August	4,326
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,496,577
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,525,973
Decrease	29,396

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28.

September	13.94—.26
October	14.05—.26
November	13.89—.23

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

October	68 1/8—.1 5/8d.
December	71 1/8—.1 5/8d.
March	73 1/4—.1 1/2d.
May	74 5/8—.1 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 28.

September	1.01 3/4—.1/2c.
December	1.02 3/4—.1/4c.
May	1.04 1/2—.1/2c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 28.

September	1.66—.07
December	1.74—.04
March	1.82—.04
May	1.87—.04

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-3.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 4.
S. S. Nurmal Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-12.
Saraya Rs. 14-2.
African Rs. 13-13-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 20/6.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 20/9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 28.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-9/16

LONDON METALS.

London, August 28.

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-13/16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 28.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.75-1/2
Amsterdam	7.38
Brussels	21.29
Madrid	36.54
Milan	58.25
Berne	15.31-1/2
Paris	75.71
Prague	120.37
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.05 3/4

SEEDS.

London, August 28.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-8-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-16-3.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-2-6.
Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Linseed Sept.	6	15	3
Linseed May	6	11	6
Wheat Sept.	4	0	3
Wheat Jan.	4	5	6
Wheat May	4	6	8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 225 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices gradually declined to Rs. 223/14 on tired long liquidation. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point but later on it was quoted one point lower which induced some selling in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M 223/8
Oomra D/J 196
Bengal D/J 143

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug 29

50 P Crystal and Co Hansi 141
100 K Devchand Mansa 127 1/4
100 K Devchand Partur 177
40 Viram Ladha Jalna 181 1/2
50 Kotak and Co Nagar 179 3/4
21 A H Kyab Neemuch 182
50 Toyo Poddar Bagalkot 195
100 Dwarkadas and Co Pandurna old 180
50 Swadeshi Mill Jinja 353
50 P Crystal Banresa 195

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	139/42
Bengal F.G.	127/32
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139/42
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	127/32
Wardha-Hingt	207/09
Nagpur Savner	205/07
Pundhurna	197/199
Yeotmal	194/197
Arvi	194/197
Ellichpur	195/197
Amraoti-Berar	192/194
Khamgaon	193/195
Mulkapur	182/185
Khandesh	180/83
Jalna/Sailu	182/184
Burwah Sanavad	187/192
Broach Fine	220/22
Punjab/American	230/32
Punjab/American mix	220/25
Cambodia	285/90
Miraj/Sangli	215/20
Compta Good	213/18
Bagalkot	195/200
Kampala	357
Busoga	355
Jinja	352
Manza	347

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	107	326,011
Central India	90	243,117
Barsi and Nagar	273	170,900
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	51,051

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Partly cloudy. In north carolina somewhat unsettled possibly scattered showers, cooler, Elsewhere scattered thundershowers.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.
WEST: Partly cloudy.

Berar	213	502,306
Central Provinces	90	117,668
Total Oomras	773	1,411,053
Dhollera	2,749	155,043
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	289	61,192
Sind-Punjab	216	190,537
Broach	...	252,100
Coompta & Dharwar	396	89,915
Westerns-Northerns	204	64,132
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,325	50,189
Persian	...	2,829
American	...	26,612
Egyptian & African	2,053	191,293
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	8,005	2,504,582

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	775	389,358
Japan & China	4,539	1,127,342
Coast Ports	295	22,785
Up-country by Rail	...	130,803
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	12,770
Total	5,609	1,683,058

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All markets and Banks will remain closed on Saturday the 1st Proxime on account of "Gokul Astami" Holiday.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 28-8-34	345000	443000
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-34	22000	37000
Exports to date 28-8-34	209000	463000
Stock at Ports 24-8-34	2409000	2856000
Stock Interior Towns 24-8-34	1094000	1109000
Stock Liverpool 24-8-34	976000	863000
Visible Supply 24-8-34	5071000	6186000
Quantity in Sight 24-8-34	282000	532000
Quantity out of Sight 24-8-34	536000	890000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Castorseeds Deliver Sept. Opening Rs. 26/6; Highest Rs. 26/8; Lowest Rs. 26/5; Closing Rs. 26/6.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/7; Highest Rs. 27/9/6; Lowest Rs. 27/6/6; Closing Rs. 27/8.
Cottonseeds Delivery Jan. Opening Rs. 18/7; Lowest Rs. 18/5; Closing Rs. 18/8.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 29/0/6; Highest Rs. 29/3/6; Lowest Rs. 28/13; Closing Rs. 29/3.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

SHIVRAJPUR FIRM AND BURMA STEADY

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The local Stock Exchange ruled easy to-day with professional long liquidation in Tata Steel shares and Hydro-Electric shares. There was utter absence of any support and prices declined on increased selling influenced by rumours of France going off the gold standard. It is said that equalisation funds are now exhausted.

As pointed out the market was becoming overbought with accumulation of weak long interest near the top. This technical weakness required shake out and to-day's weakness is more natural.

Although the market displayed tired appearance, there was some active buying in Shivrajpur, which shares advanced Rs. 3 Bombay Burma shares were supported by a prominent Broker which inflenced some outside buying. Bellapur sugar shares also ruled steady.

Mill shares ruled quiet with a scattered long liquidation and Cement shares also ruled easy on unloading. Tata Power and Andhra shares eased off on increased selling. Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 290 while Ordinary shares lost one point to Rs. 73/8.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

100	Ahm. Advance	278 12
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	779 6
250	Bradbury	101 4
100	Century	261 14
100	Central India	235 10
100	Colaba	113 2
100	Coorla	96
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E D Sasson	0-3-0
100	Finlay	116 4
100	Kokak	154 6
1000	Hindustan	1700 0
100	Indore	112 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	67 8
100	Kohinoor	165 0
250	Laxmi	770 0
100	Madhavji	8 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1352 8
250	Model	78 0
50	Mysore	92 8
200	New Great	131 4
100	Osmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	292 8
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	81 4
100	Swadeshi	172 8
100	Swan	58 12
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1400 0
1000	Western	827 8
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	97 5
25-50	Central	30 4
500	Imp. F. Paid	1455 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 783, 785, 780, 782, 779
Century 263, 262, 261
Central India 236, 235
Colaba 115, 116, 113
Kohinoor 166, 165
New Great 131/14, 131
Simplex 83, 82, 81
Swadeshi 174, 172
Bundi 34, 33/8, 33/10
Indian Cement 417, 413, 415
Tata Steel Dfds. 300, 292, 290, 291
Tata Steel Ordi. 74/6, 73/12, 74/2, 73/6
Bombay Steam 306, 305/10
Bombay Burma 415, 450, 455, 453
Hydro 151/14
Andhra 1525, 1526, 1520, 1517
Tram 150, 151, 150

125-500	Imp. Conty.	356 4
50-100	India	113 8
5	Union	5-0-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	33 10
70	Gwalior	91 0
250	Indian	415 10
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	333 12
75	Okha	193 2
10	Punjab	23 14
100	Shahabad	351 4
70	United	90 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
15-75	New India	35 0
200	Oriental	3740 0
10-100	Vulcan	3 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	170 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1517 8
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	150 10
100	Bom. Suburban	146 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	151 14
1000	Tata Power	1164 6
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	867 8
100	Amr. Patty	122
100	C. Province	90 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	86 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	778 12
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	27 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	291 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	73 6
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	182 8
50	Belapur Sugar	218 12
250	Bom. Steam	306 4
125	Bom. Burma	453 12
50	Bom. Burma County.	148 12
7sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 3 3
60	Bom. Telephone	97 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/12

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/5
4 per cent 1943 106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/13
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/14
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 109/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90/13 and declined to Rs. 90/9 on long liquidation. Later on there was some buying and the undertone was fairly steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 3/4
To-day's opening	1.4 11/16
To-day's closing	1.4 11/16

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 28.

3 per cent India Sterling £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £93 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £113
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £107
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £101 1/8

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION

Election Of Office-Bearers

Cawnpore, Aug. 29.

The following office-bearers were elected yesterday for the coming year for the Indian Sugar Mills Association:—

President Lala Brijmohan Birla, Vice-Presidents Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. and Lala Shri Ram. Members Mr. J. M. Lownie, Seth G. M. Kodi, Mr. Banarsi Jhunjhunwalla, Seth Walchand Hirachand, Lala Hariraj Swarup, M.L.A., Seth Chhotey Lal Tilla Chand, Lala Padam Pat Singhania, Mr. G. G. Buchaun, Mr. Corisu, Mr. Nrishna Deva and Sardar Kripal Singh. Secretary Mr M. P. Gandhi.—U. P.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
Broach No. 2	... 222	219	217	215	
Punjab-Ame.	... 229	226	224	222	
Surat	... 281	278	275	272	
Rajpipla	... 279	276	274	270	
Navsari	... 283	280	277	274	

100	Ind. Bleaching	135 10
100	Ind. Radio Dr.	540 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	11 0
30	Tata Construction	79 0
25	Tata Oil	20 6
	PREFERENCE	
7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram	79 12
5	p.c. Central India	473 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Sement	14 10
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1371 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 0
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934

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Viceroy Ignorant Of Reforms Time Table

But Will Lose No Time In Implementing Act

CLAIMS VICTORY FOR DUAL POLICY

"I Told You So" Attitude About C. D. Suspension

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

"When I heard, the Viceroy's address, I hardly discovered anything worth flashing. That seemed also the feeling of other press-gallery men," says our special correspondent in Simla. Continuing he says:—

"As usual the stir which is caused by such a speech was absent. And yet, it covered a vast field and viewed all the important activities of Government since Lord Willingdon spoke last year.

NO FAREWELLS.

The Viceroy hardly gave his address even a touch of farewell, and unlike Lord Irwin, did not refer to the impending election, or express even a courtesy or hope that the members would come back.

It may be that Lord Willingdon thought it was not right to prejudice the election fight by giving a chit to the members of the Assembly, but there is no doubt that they did expect a chit. The only reference that was made to them by the Viceroy was that they have helped Government in passing important measures that would not help them in the election.

CHIT TO CHETTY.

Two persons who were really happy were Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Sir Shanmukham Chetty. It is not usual for a Viceroy to sit in judgment (either complimentary or critical) over the work of the Presidents, and once when Lord Irwin did so, he had to apologize to Mr. Patel. However, as Lord Willingdon's remarks communicated his "grateful thanks for fairness and judgment" of the two presidents which have secured them the trust and confidence of every member the Presidents of the two Houses would not mind receiving this chit, even though it would be against the convention that President's actions are not commentable, so long as they are in the Chair.

Departmental Brief.

Of course the address of the Viceroy entirely consisted of a departmental brief except for his very brief reference to the impressions he has brought from London. The only announcement, if as announcement it should be considered, was that Mr. S. C. Sen, a Solicitor of Calcutta and son of an M. L. A. has been appointed on special duty to examine the proposals for revision of Insurance and Company Laws in India.

A striking omission in the address was the Finance department brief. In fact there, is hardly any paragraph which may be said to have been Sir James Grigg's contribution. This silence on the part of Sir James is significant. The political and constitutional subjects were dealt with in the usual way and the Viceroy thought that the curtain was finally rung down, and that Civil Disobedience "will not or cannot be revived", that "there are distinct signs that a definite stand against terrorism would be welcomed in many quarters where in the past it might have been regarded as anti-national."

Britain's Sympathy.

As regards his visit to London, he met and discussed matters with all sorts and conditions of people, and found England full of goodwill for the natural aspirations of Indians in regard to the political advance." The Viceroy dropped this time his previous declaration of India's goal being on equality with the Dominions, and talked of "political advance" and "cherished hopes for the welfare and advancement of this country."

He gave no hint of when the reforms may be working.

KABIRUDDIN ENTERS.

The members of both Houses were in happy mood this morning, and contrary to the usual sobriety on such occasions, they indulged in cheers and laughter, when they found Mr. Anklesaria sandwiched between the Nawab of Hoti and Mr. Gayaprasad Singh on a tiny bench.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who entered the Chamber three minutes before the Viceroy's arrival received cheers in which Government members joined.

Members had a hearty chat, the last of the kind for many of them when they exchanged greetings before the Viceroy's entry into the Chamber.

A number of them swarmed round Government benches and the Commander-in-Chief was the special object of their approach.

Major Ahmed Nawaz Khan felt enamoured of the Field Marshal's baton, and examined it with much curiosity.

Lady Willingdon's arrival in her box made some members try to catch her eye, but realising that it was not Parliamentary for members to recognize persons in boxes and galleries, she avoided them and looked round the galleries to find out who were there. However, two or three members sitting near the Countess of Willingdon bowed to her.

FEW APPLAUSES.

The Viceroy's speech lasted exactly an hour, and applauses were few and far between.

Most of the speech consisted of meat supplied by the departmental heads, with no contribution from Sir James Grigg the new Finance Member. While meat was supplied by the departments, His Excellency did not put sufficient frill, with the result that even in the matter of language, it did not produce the effect desired. Some of them mentioned that what was worth hearing was that contained in his references to visit to London, though even these had nothing of interest.

Lord Willingdon.

leries presented an animated appearance

Thanks Members.

The Viceroy began his address by thanking the Members for the assistance given to his government during the past four years in passing into law many very important measures that had been brought before them during the period of the life of this Parliament, which would shortly be coming to a close. The Viceroy expressed to the two Presidents his grateful thanks for the fairness and judgment with which they had secured the trust and confidence of every Honourable Member.

Dealing with Foreign affairs the Viceroy said that Indias relations with her neighbours continue to be uniformly satisfactory.

Bombay-Lancashire Pact.

Referring to the Bombay-Lancashire Agreement the Viceroy said that his Government attached the highest importance to the creation of closer ties between the industrialists in India and in the United Kingdom and consonant with the interests of the country as a whole they would be prepared to consider sympathetically any agreement intended to promote mutual interests of the parties concerned.

After referring to the talks about trade agreements, the Viceroy said that the Government had decided to resume the programme for the appointment of

(Continued on page 4).

Crowded Galleries Present Animated Appearance

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The expectation that the Viceroy would give some impression of his recent visit to England created unusual interest in the address which he delivered to-day to the members of the Indian Legislatures In the Assembly Chamber the Viceroy arrived in State for the occasion. The Chamber and the crowded public gal-

DACOITS POSE AS BOATMEN

Attempt To Rob Foiled By Courage And Wit Of Woman

AGARTALA, August 29.

The news of how the attempt of three river dacoits posing as boat-men to rob a married couple travelling in a country boat with valuable ornaments in their possession was foiled by the courage and ready wit of the woman has been received here.

It is stated that last evening a Bengali gentleman accompanied by his wife was proceeding towards Kasba in a country boat towed by two boatmen. When the boat was half way to Kasba the woman accidentally let slip one of her ear-rings which fell down into the hold of the boat through a gap of the planks on which the occupants were seated. To pick up the carring she removed a plank of the 'machan' when to her intense horror she found a human hand severed from body and a number of lances, swords and other weapons scattered under the 'machan'. Horrified as she was, she plucked up courage, whispered to her husband what she saw and advised him not to raise alarm but to look for some passer-by who might carry the news to the police station.

Police Rush To Scene

After a while two school boys returning from school came within their view. The gentleman, on some pretext got down from the boat and went up to the boys. He briefly narrated to the boys the danger he was in and instructed them to hasten to the nearest police station and inform the police.

On information the Kasba Thana Officer with a posse of constables in plain dress rushed to the place and took the bandits by surprise who were overpowered and captured. On a search being made of the boat another members of the gang was secured from within a huge wooden box which was placed under the 'machan'.—United Press.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 29.

Holding the accused to be guilty and the lower court's findings in order, Mr. A. R. Cornelius, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Jullundur rejected the appeal preferred on behalf of Lala Lachhmi Chand, late Sub-Inspector of the Jullundur Sadar Police Station, who is undergoing one year's imprisonment for the alleged unlawful detention of Musammst Lachmi, wife of one Mihan Singh and her subsequent release after receiving bribe of Rs. 60 from her relations.—United Press.

Ruloph Hess, Hitler's loyal colleague on the new German Triumvirate. He is in charge of the Nazi party machine, having been appointed in the place of Capt. Roehm.

ABSCONDERS ARRESTED

Police Raid Many Houses In Hunt For Cawnpore Burglars

CAWNPORE, Aug. 29.

The Ghatampore and Sachendi police raided several houses in different villages in their circles, in connection with several burglaries in various places. Some absconders accused were arrested. Ramprasad, Ramlal, Ramdhar, Bachcha and Shivnarain besides two women Mst. Nokhia and Mst. Rania are reported to be amongst those arrested.

One Ramlal, alias Chhoteyla, who is alleged to have been absconding from Muttra on a charge of deceiving, is reported to have been arrested by the Sisamau police in Cawnpore.—United Press.

SITUATION IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, August 28.

Floods in Allahabad are not so serious as some reports seem to imply.

The water-level of Jumna is several feet below the level of 1916 floods, when water flowed over the foot-track of the East Indian Railway Bridge. However, the position is causing anxiety as several villages are under water. Houses are collapsing. Fortunately, no loss of life has been reported, inhabitants having quitted their abodes on receiving the warning.

The District Magistrate is taking all the necessary steps to help the people. A batch of Baden-Powell Boy-Scouts are rendering service.—A.P.

The Air Mail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Wednesday and left for Croydon at 9-7 a.m.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Has Narrow Shave

Saved From Drowning While Preventing Breach In Naini Band

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 29.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, had a narrow escape from drowning while trying, with the help of villagers, to prevent a breach in the Naini Bund, in Saran District, by floods of the Sarju.

It is stated while the bund was being strengthened, and breaches filled up, the portion where Dr. Mahmud had stood, gave way, and he was hurled into it, ten feet deep, but was promptly dragged out by people.

The bund protects a large part of Saran District from the Sarju, and so far it has not been possible to save it.

WATERY GRAVE FOR G. SINGH?

A report has also been received of Sjt. Gayaprasad Singh, incharge of the Centre Relief Committee, Mohiuddunagar, in Darbhanga district, being swept away by a strong current, while trying to rescue the people from floods.

It is believed he has met with watery grave.

HOUSE COLLAPSE TRAGEDY IN ETAWAH

Magistrate's Wife And Daughter Killed

ETAWAH Aug. 29.

Due to heavy rains at Etawah tragedies of house collapse, are reported.

At Monalgoning the House of an Hon. Magistrate collapsed killing his wife, and daughter.

At Seganfpore a wall fell on three boys while playing.—United Press

400 RESCUED

PATNA, Aug. 29.

A mesage from Mokameh states that 400 men were rescued from trees, and taken care of by the District Authorities.

Another message from Begusarai states that several others are still on trees. Arrangements for their rescue are proceeding.—United Press.

GIRL RUN OVER BY TRAIN

She Was Attempting To Save Camel

JODHPUR, Aug. 29.

A young girl is reported to have been run, over by a passenger train near Balotra while attempting to rescue a camel from being run over by the train.

The girl was brought to Windham hospital, Jodhpur, where she has succumbed to her injuries.—United Press.

PRISONERS DRAGGED BY THEIR HAIR?

Demand For Enquiry Into Alleged Ill-treatment Of Politicals

AMRITSAR, Aug. 29.

Master Mota Singh has sent telegrams to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, bringing to the notice of the latter the grievances of political prisoners now confined in Lahore Central Jail and especially of the Babar Akalies.

Master Mota Singh has demanded that a committee should be set up to enquire into the causes of deaths of certain political prisoners during the past couple of years.

He particularly asked for an immediate enquiry into the cause of death of Lekhram, Inder Singh and Boota Singh. He has also demanded an enquiry into the allegation that Sikh prisoners were dragged by their long hair.

The Doaba Diwan at a gathering held at Baba Benda Behadur Garh adopted resolutions in this connection and copies were sent to the officers concerned.—United Press.

As many as 48 so-called untouchables of Gurdaspur were converted into Sikhism at a well-attended Sikh gathering held at Batala in Gurdaspur District. Kirpans were supplied free to them by the Sri Durbar Sahi Committee.

GIRL WHO WAS SHOT IN ANKLE

Relates Story Of Lebong Shooting Outrage

DARJEELING, August 29.

In the Lebong outrage case, Miss Thornton, the Anglo-Indian girl who was wounded by a bullet, examined, said that she had been sitting near His Excellency's box.

She heard a report like the bursting of a motor tyre. She saw an Indian across the Governor's box wearing a navy blue coat and felt hat, holding a revolver towards His Excellency. She screamed "Look, he is going to shoot." She felt a stinging pain in the ankle and understood that she had been shot. She tried to move but dropped down.

She identified Bhabani.

Another witness, a police officer, spoke of the arrest of the accused Monoranjan from a shop in Calcutta to which he paid a visit.

Witness also arrested the accused Madhu after a search in Gusti area in the suburb of Calcutta, a Mahomedan locality where he had been living in a mud-house.

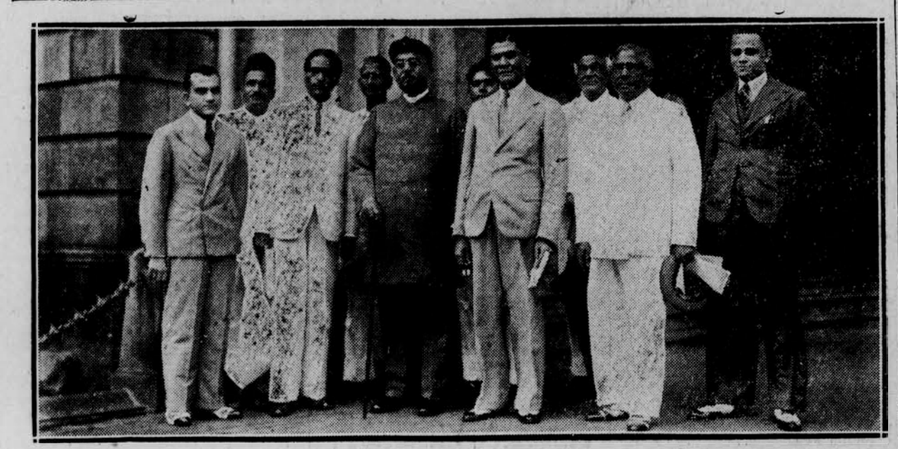
Other witnesses said that the accused Madhu used to wear Lungi like a Mohomedan and the accused Lantu and Susil visited him at times.—A. P.

SITE FOR PUSA INSTITUTE

NEW DELHI, August 29.

The Chief Commissioner under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has notified that further 2,938 acres of land at Mundka, a few miles from Delhi is needed for a public purpose, namely, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research.—A. P.

A Zemindar Conference will be held on September 22, 23 and 24 at Kauni. Sardar Mangal Singh will preside over the Conference. Sardar Kartar Singh, ex-M.L.A. has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.



"World Peace" Day was celebrated at C. J. Hall on Monday. Photo Shows ex-Justice Patkar, the Prince of Nepal and representatives of other institutions.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.